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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1861.

☞ For late and fresh news by the mails see fourth page.

SERVED 'EM RIGHT.

We refer to the two deputy marshals and one slave hunter, who caught a colored man near Delaware City, Kansas, on the 9th inst., and attempted to return him to his rebel owner in Platte county, Mo. Having secured their prey the trio crossed the river, but had scarcely reached the Missouri shore when they were set upon by a party of armed secessionists, who exclaimed "*Shoot the d—n jayhawkers.*" TABLEAU: A volley fired by the Missourians; slave catcher receives a charge of buckshot in his breast and face; deputy marshals run away and are pursued by Missourians, whose horses unfortunately get mired in a quick-sand; colored party breaks for the river and swims across. "*Shoot the d—n jayhawkers.*"

HOISTING THE BLACK FLAG.

It is stated in our dispatches that the South Carolina slave holders propose hoisting the *black flag* and giving no quarter to National soldiers. Let the tories inaugurate this system of warfare and they will be met by loyal blackmen bearing the "red, white and blue" flag, who will *ask* no quarter.

The South Carolina oligarchy will pause before taking this step. To do it will bring swift vengeance and destruction upon their heads. Let them hoist their black flag, and the land which now knows them will soon know them no more forever. Threats of assassination will have no terrors for the loyal soldiers fighting under the ensign of the Republic.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA ARMY.

Two steamers, one from Annapolis and one from Fort Monroe, have already sailed with re-enforcements for Gen. Sherman.

The following regiments of Gen. Burnside's division were stationed at Annapolis on Friday last, awaiting transportation to South Carolina:

25th Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Upton.
27th Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Lee.
10th Connecticut Regiment, Col. Russell.
8th Connecticut Regiment.
51st New York Regiment, Col. Ferrero.
23d Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Kurtz.

These 6,000 soldiers are expected to depart immediately on the arrival of a portion of the vessels now constituting the fleet at Beaufort.

Three of those regiments are from the old Bay State. Three Massachusetts regiments are already at Beaufort, and more will go at every opportunity. There is no spot on the continent to which Massachusetts soldiers would rather be sent to fight than South Carolina. The Bay State mudsills have an old and a long score to settle with the Carolina chivalry, and the present "opening" is regarded as providential. They have long ached in their bones for this chance to get even with the tories, who have so long and often heaped insult on injury. The song of every Massachusetts soldier who has not gone to Beaufort is, "O, I wish I was in Dixie."

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The country was electrified yesterday by the news that the two great malefactors, Mason and Slidell, rebel commissioners to England and France, had been captured by the war steamer San Jacinto, off Bermuda, and safely handed over to Gen. Wool at Fort Monroe. Hardly anything could have given more unfeigned joy to the country. The success of the coast expedition was not hailed with more unanimous rejoicing by our citizens. It was known that Jeff. Davis's government had sent them to Europe on business which they deemed of the utmost importance, and it was suspected that their functions included a proposition for a joint protectorate of France and England over the rebel States, and an extensive scheme for raising money on the new cotton crop. Fortunately all their papers were taken, and thus the various ramifications of their conspiracy will in due time become known.

It would be difficult to name two persons more odious to loyal citizens than Mason and Slidell. Both are steeped in treason to their lips. Neither of them has drawn a patriotic breath since they entered public life. Mason is an ignorant and pompous aristocrat, who believes in the right of every F. F. V. to wallop his own nigger. Beyond this he knows nothing, and thinks there is nothing to be known. He is probably the most insolent man who ever held a seat in the Senate, not excepting Butler of South Carolina. His last speech in that body was a declaration that he considered himself just as good a traitor as Wigfall, and just as much entitled to expulsion as that vagabond. But with all his insolence, his vanity, his malice and his treason it must be said that Mason was always sincere. He spoke and acted from profound convictions, and his convictions were based upon opaqueness of intellect aggravated by a want of early training. Not so Slidell. Born and bred in New York, he has adopted slave-driving principles as an avenue to wealth, and the secession dogma as an avenue to power. He is the Machiavel of the rebellion—cunning, relentless, and as devoid of conscience as a Jesuit. He is probably the most dangerous man that could be sent to operate on the French court, whose language he speaks like a native. But Commodore Wilkes has broken his nice basket of eggs, and not a chicken of them will ever be hatched.

The discovery of the lucky prize seems to have been the result of accident. Commodore Wilkes was returning with the San Jacinto from the African station, and happened to arrive at Cienfuegos just in time to learn that Mason and Slidell had taken passage on a British steamer at Havana. Accordingly he steered across her track, brought her to, and took off the new fledged plenipotentiaries against their vigorous protest. Mr. Eustis, former member of Congress from Louisiana, who was acting as Secretary to Slidell, made some resistance, but finally came along. Mr. Eustis, by-the-way, is a native of Brookline, Massachusetts, and will be very much at home in Fort Warren. Com. Wilkes, who performed this noble service to his country, was the commander of the exploring expedition to the Antarctic Ocean, which bears his name. He is a native of New York, and entered the service in 1818.

As to the right of seizing the rebels on a British vessel, it may be said that the English government have always maintained the right of search on the high seas, and they will not be likely now to deny that right, unless they have stronger sympathies with the rebellion than any that appear on the surface. The vessel on which they were found was the Vera Cruz and Southampton mail steamer Trent. It does not appear that any resistance was made by the British captain to giving them up. [illegible] to our Government [illegible], we presume, [illegible] international questions

THE FREMONT-PRICE TREATY.

We published, a few days since, a sort of treaty, signed by Gens. Fremont and Price virtually stipulating that henceforth rebellion shall be as respectable and safe as loyalty in Missouri, and practically recognizing the existence of a *third* government within the territory of the United States—namely, the government of Claib. Jackson and Sterling Price. It appears from the following missive that General Hunter repudiates the treaty *in toto*:

"*General Sterling Price, commanding forces at Osceola, Missouri*:

"GENERAL: Referring to an agreement purporting to have been made between Major Generals Fremont and Price, respectively commanding antagonistic forces in the State of Missouri, to the effect that, in future, arrests or forcible interferences by armed or unarmed parties of citizens within the limits of said State, for the mere entertainment or expression of political opinions, shall hereafter cease; that families now broken up for such causes may be reunited; and that the war now progressing shall be exclusively confined to armies in the field—I have to state unhesitatingly that, as General commanding the forces of the United States in this department, I can in no manner recognize the agreement aforesaid, or any of its provisions, whether implied or direct; and that I can neither issue, nor allow to be issued, the joint proclamation purporting to have been signed by yourself and Major General John C. Fremont on the first day of November, A. D. 1861.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) "D. HUNTER,
"Major General commanding."

☞ Another of Gen. Lane's characteristic speeches will be found on the second page of this issue. It was made to the soldiers of the Indiana and Kansas regiments at Springfield, Mo. In the course of his remarks he declared that "a heavier "blow is dealt out to the realm of secessia "in the abduction or freedom of a slave "than by killing a rebel in arms." He puts the same idea in stronger language, thus: "*Abduct from the same family a slave, and kill in arms a son, and the* loss of the slave "will be regarded as the greater *misfortune* —"*the calamity for which there is no healing balm.*"

The conclusion drawn from this startling fact is irresistable:

> If then by allowing the slave to fall into the wake of the army and find the priceless boon of freedom, we avoid bloodshed, save property from destruction, and strike death dealing blows upon the head and front of this rebellion, does not every consideration that is good and just *require that this policy be adopted?* This war is for slavery—let us make it the mighty engine for slavery's destruction, and the rebels will soon cry enough. They will see that, like Saturn in the fable, they are eating up their own children, and will consent to cut short the repast. Every guarantee that is given to slavery by the Government strengthens the rebels in their course.

Cameron's Frank Talk at Springfield.

During his recent visit of inspection to the Government arsenal at Springfield, Massachusetts, a very large number of citizens called upon Secretary Cameron at the hotel, desirous to obtain his views upon questions connected with the prosecution of the war. He spoke to them very freely and frankly. He said to them that he intended, so far as laid in his power, to prosecute this war with all the vigor and power of the nation. He believed that we had at the head of our army a young General of great ability, and one in whom the people could repose confidence. He could not speak of what General McClellan proposed to do, as his business as Secretary of War was to furnish men and munitions, and to trust the disposition of the troops to the General in command.

Mr. Cameron spoke of the cause of the war, and said that everybody understood what had produced it; *it was the discordant element of Slavery*. In regard to that institution, he believed that the end of the war would be the end of slavery, unless the rebels returned to their duty and their loyalty.

The Secretary, in the course of the conversation, further remarked that in fitting out the expedition which had so recently sailed for the South, he had directed that an *extra quantity of arms* should accompany the forces, and that the commander should place these arms in the hands of ANY MEN who might offer to use them. He had no doubt that plenty of men would be found, even in South Carolina, who would be willing to fight for the cause of freedom and the preservation of the Union. *In this belief he would see that any other expedition that might hereafter go South should take sufficient arms to enable those who desired to fight to take the field in aid of the Union cause.*

The views of the Secretary were received with the greatest gratification. The war and the Government were vastly strengthened in the heart of Massachusetts by Simon Cameron's free talk with the people of Springfield.

THE PERILS OF "UNION-SAVING."

Kansas U. S. Marshals Carry Back a Fugitive Slave and are Fired Upon as "Jayhawkers."

[Leavenworth Corres. St. Louis Republican.]

On Saturday last, (9th,) warrants were issued by a United States Commissioner for the apprehension of five fugitive slaves, one the property of Dr. Joseph Walker of Platte county, Mo., and four the property of Dr. Samuel Rixey of the same place. In the afternoon United States Marshals Hawk and Medill, in company with a large posse, started for Delaware to make the arrests. One of the fugitives, named George, was arrested some four miles below Delaware, and brought to Delaware, where the case was heard. It was clearly proven at the trial, that George was the property of Dr. Walker, of Platte county, George himself acknowledging the fact, and the Commissioner remanded the fugutive to the agent of the owner, and ordered the Marshals to deliver the property over, which they did. This is the first instance where a fugitive has ever been returned to Missouri according to law. The sequel of the fugitive slave case was somewhat amusing. The contraband was delivered to Dr. Rixey, on the other side of the river. It was after dark, and as the two were proceeding up the bank a party rushed from the brush shouting, "shoot the G—d d—n jayhawkers," and immediately volley after volley was poured into the supposed jayhawkers. Dr. Rixey was shot in the cheek and neck, and his clothes literally riddled with bullets. George made a bee line for the interior, and the Deputy Marshals reached their boat in safety, but were only saved by the Missourians' horses miring in the quick sand on the beach, in trying to get possession of their boat. Dr. Rixey reached the boat just in time to be pulled in by the boatmen. It was a mistake; the Missouri patrol mistook the Marshals for jayhawkers.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* says the United States commissioner was one Callahan; that the arrest was made after dark, on Saturday; that the court was held in a lager-beer saloon at midnight, and that the whole thing ended in a fiasco before sunrise, Sunday morning. It gives the following additional "incidents:"

Dr. Rixey was wounded in the breast and cheek, having five buckshot wounds in his breast and one in the cheek; he, however, succeeded in reaching the skiff. The negro ran down the river. Hawk and Medill escaped unhurt, and succeeded in getting back to the Kansas side. After the party had got into the river, they were again fired at and cursed as "d—d jayhawkers." Dr. Rixey was taken to Leavenworth during the night. The party who did the firing have since been ascertained to belong to the company of Stuart, who hails from Parkville, and co-operates with Si. Gordon.

This affair formed the basis, yesterday, of much town talk and general laughter. Rixey went home as quickly as he could, carrying with him many wounds and a big disgust. Callahan was observed to be very despondent; likewise Hawk and Medill. Cally thinks he's disgraced by draggling his ermine in a Lager Refectory, and H. and M. talk about "obeying the law," (which they did by acting as ferrymen and going into Missouri) in a painful and melancholy way, as if they didn't care much for the law any way.

As a matter of information, we should like to know where the kidnappers will hold their next court, and at what hour of the night. Kickapoo offers many inducements, Tongernoxie's is feasible, and the Island House is not less favorable because situated in another State.

P. S.—Secesh parties in Missouri who desire faithful slave-catchers, are referred to the above named persons as reliable and cheap.

P. P. S.—George is FREE. He swam the river after poor Rixey was shot, and made for Leavenworth. We have read the foregoing to him and he pronounces it "substantially correct." George feels well, and thinks he'll remain in town some days. For further information inquire at this office.

For Mayor of New York City.

George Opdyke, the candidate against Fernando Wood two years ago, has been nominated again by the Republicans.

☞ Gen. Wyman, with his brigade, had got within sixteen miles of Lebanon on Tuesday evening, the 12th, on the retrograde march from Springfield. They had in charge three hundred and forty of the sick and wounded, and about forty prisoners, including the notorious Col. Bill Price.

THE LATEST NEWS.

ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

They are Sent to Fort Warren.

WE ADOPT THE "RIGHT OF SEARCH."

A Great Question for Diplomacy.

Later from Beaufort and Port Royal.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

Preparations for a Battle.

EAST TENNESSEE DEFIANT STILL.

Winter Plans for Missouri.

LANE'S BRIGADE AT FORT SCOTT

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, November 16, 1861.

All are delighted at the seizure of Messrs Mason, Slidell, Eustis and Macfarland, except the diplomats, who growl, especially the British Lord Lyons. There is even a rumor that he has demanded passports. This, however, is improbable, at least until the reception of home accounts and instructions. There is little doubt that Commodore Wilkes acted under orders from the State Department. Even if it shall be necessary to disavow responsibility for the act and apologize to England for this breach of her flag, Messrs. Mason and Company will be retained in Fort Warren, whither they are even now ordered.

Captain Taylor, with official accounts of the capture, including a memorandum in the nature of a protest from Slidell and company, arrived here to-day. His story and documents substantially agree in facts. The San Jacinto was returning from Africa, where she had been cruising in search of the Sumter. Commodore Wilkes, learning at Cienfuegos that the rebel commissioners had taken passage for Southampton in the British mail steamer "Trent," resolved to take them from her. Meeting her in the channel of the Bahamas, he fired two or three times across her bows, but whether with blank cartridges, as he says, or with shot, as Slidell avers, the result was the same, for he brought her under his guns. The Jacinto flew the American flag, and the conspirators took from it an early hint that their hour had come. Capt. Taylor says that the "Trent" had only her packet flag flying. Slidell, however, says she hoisted the British flag. Immedietely two boats, under command of Lieut. Fairfax, boarded her and demanded the passenger list; and on its refusal he demanded the surrender of those persons whom he knew to be on board. No forcible resistance was offered by the British, although they stoutly and somewhat rudely protested; nevertheless the ambassadors, insisting that force should be employed, were taken on board the boats and thence to the San Jacinto. The prisoners are, as I said before, ordered to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. There are abundant proofs of treason against them, found among the papers aboard.

Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, just arrived from California, is here.

Very few, if any, troops have been withdrawn from the rebel army of the Potomac, which occupies the same positions as of old. Apprehension is manifested by them, of attack by McClellan. Beauregard has gone to Charleston.

Gen. Heintzelman's pickets extend on the Potomac to the mouth of Accotink Creek. No rebels have been seen there since his late reconnoissance.

The total debt of the United States is between one hundred and forty-three and forty-four million dollars, including treasury notes.

The proposed grand review of 50,000 men has been postponed till Wednesday, when a general permit will be given to spectators to cross the River without passes.

A letter from on board the flag ship Wabash, dated Nov. 12th, says Commodore Dupont was about going up to Beaufort. The negroes had already commenced making free among their master's things, destroying property and sacking the town. The Commodore has taken possession of all property, and stopped this devastation. The gathering in of cotton at Port Royal has just commenced.

Few barns are full, and hundreds of acres are "white with the harvest."

Capt. G. Chapin, dismissed from the service under a misapprehension, has been restored to rank, and ordered back to New Mexico.

A general order has been issued forbidding magistrates to execute any civil process under the alleged authority of Virginia, (unless such authority is derived from Gov. Peirpont, in places within the lines of our army, on penalty of being considered hostile to the United States, and taken into military custody.

The Virginia rebel militia are gathering at Winchester to oppose General Kelly's advance.

General Johnston's main army is at Centreville.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Nov. 16, 1861.

The flag of truce which left to-day for Columbus, has just returned. It took the Camp Jackson prisoners down. It was under command of Col. Buford.

From the Memphis *Appeal* of Nov. 15th, we learn that our prisoners have been sent to Memphis. It requests the citizens not to insult them in any way, but to pity them. Three steamer loads of their wounded have been sent to Memphis, and they still have 75 at Columbus. Col. Dougherty is recovering and will be sent up in a few days.

The Governor of Tennessee has published an address to the citizens, calling on them for arms. He says he will pay a liberal price for them, as they need them badly. They have three or four regiments without arms, and if they do not get them soon they will be obliged to disband them.

The funeral of Major McClerkin, of the 30th regiment, took place to-day. His remains were taken to his former home at Sparta, Randolph Co., Illinois. He was a son-in-law of the Hon Sidney Breese.

THE GREATEST HIT YET.

Mason and Slidell Arrested at Sea by the San Jacinto.

A NUT FOR DIPLOMATISTS TO CRACK.

[To the Associated Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15.—The frigate San Jacinto has arrived here with Messrs. Mason and Slidell, rebel Ambassadors to Europe, and their suites, as prisoners of war. They were taken from an English steamer in the channel of the Bahamas. All their papers were captured.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Capt. Hunter, of the steamer Delta, from Bermuda, at Halifax, reports that when he left Bermuda the British steamer Fingal, and the rebel steamer Nashville were in that port. The Fingal had transferred her cargo of arms to the Nashville, and the latter had put Messrs. Mason and Slidell and suite on the Fingal, which would take them to England, while the Nashville would run the blockade with the arms.

The name of the British vessel they were taken from, has not as yet transpired. All the documents and papers of Messrs. Slidell and Mason were seized. Their families were allowed to proceed. The captain of the British vessel delivered up Mason and Slidell under protest.

This is the substance of the report by the passengers on the Old Point boat.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 15.—The United States steamer San Jacinto has just arrived from the coast of Africa *via* the West Indies where she has been cruising for the last six weeks.

Old Point was electrified by the tidings that the San Jacinto had on board Messrs. Slidell and Mason, who were going abroad as ministers of the Southern Confederacy.

Com. Wilkes reported the news at headquarters in person, and will forward his dispatches to-night.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

FORT MONROE, Nov. 15.—Mason and Slidell were aboard a British mail steamer. Com. Wilkes sent aboard and demanded their surrender. The reply was: "There is not force enough to take them." Com. Wilkes sent additional force, and put the San Jacinto in a convenient position. Slidell and Mason were then surrendered. The English steamer took them on board, not knowing who they were, their business or destination.

Commodore Wilkes, it is understood, acted on his own responsibility.

Gen. Wool has granted Slidell and Mason permission to send open letters to their friends this evening.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch says Slidell and Mason were taken from the English mail steamer on the 8th, off Bermuda.

Lieut. Fairfax, with thirty-four armed men went aboard from the San Jacinto with five officers, and picked out the "Commissioners." They made a feeble resistance. The captain of the steamer raved and swore, calling the United States officers "piratical Yankees." Eustis, one of the rebel secretaries, resisted, but himself and colleagues accompanied their employers to confinement. Slidell's wife and four children were aboard.

Com. Wilkes has had an interview with Gen. Wool, and expressed his opinion that he did right, and said that, right or wrong, these men had to be secured, and if he had done wrong he could not be more than cashiered for it.

HOW THE ARREST OCCURRED.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Capt. Taylor, who has arrived here with dispatches, reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Cienfuegos, the escape of Slidell and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Havana, it was understood they had taken passage on the 7th instant, on the British mail steamer Trent, plying between Vera Cruz (by way of Havana and St. Thomas) and Southampton. While the San Jacinto was in the northwest part of the Bahama channel, about twenty-four miles to the westward, she met the packet, and as usual in such cases, fired a shot across her bows and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her under command of Lieutenant Fairfax, who, boarding the packet, arrested Mason and Slidell, who were personally known to him. They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the San Jacinto. Their respective Secretaries, Eustis and McFarlan, were also brought on board, and are now on their way to New York. The packet had no other save her own flag. The remainder of her passengers, including the ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were therefore left free to pursue their journey.

The official dispatches are voluminous, and include several accounts of the capture, together with a protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

BLACK FLAG AT THE SOUTH.

The Port Royal "Invaders" not to Ask or Give Quarter.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday contains the following:

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—The Federal fleet is reported to have passed Fernandina yesterday, bound South.

General activity prevails in strengthening the defenses of the city and a general feeling of security prevails. The same paper says that the steamer Fingal had arrived at Havana, with a cargo of war munitions, &c.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with the Government upon the subject of hoisting the black flag, to which allusion has been made since the attack on the coast of that State." It is believed Gen. Lee has received orders from the War Department, urging that those captured be regarded as prisoners of war. It is said this will be disregarded by the authorities of South Carolina—that the same course will be pursued as that adopted by Governor Wise, at the time of the John Brown raid, and that when South Carolina is done with the invaders, the Confederate Government can have them.

Petersburg, Va., papers of the 14th inst., are received. They appear very much in the dark as regards the operations of the fleet.

The panic at Savannah in consequence of the victory of the fleet was so great that even men were running away. Small ware merchants, who were packing up their goods to leave had been notified by the authorities that they would not be permitted to carry off their goods.

The Savannah *Republican* is indignant at this cowardly desertion in time of dangers, and urges Gen. Lawton to issue an order preventing any able-bodied men under sixty years of age from leaving.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 14.—The Planters' Convention has adopted a resolution endorsing the defensive measures of the Government, and recommending a discriminating duty of 50 per cent. on the productions of the United States. It was also resolved, if the war continued, and the present crop remains unsold, that the planters should not plant next spring beyond the wants of home consumption.

From Gauley—Retreat of Floyd—His Army Pursued 25 Miles.

CAMP GAULEY MOUNT, Va., Nov. 16.—The rebel forces, by way of Raleigh and Fayette, protected by New River, which falls through a precipice gorge six or seven hundred feet deep, attacked and attempted to dislodge our troops from the encampment on the Lewinsburg road, at and about Gauley. Their cannonading was replied to with such interest as induced them to make no further investments in that way. On the night of the 10th inst., preparations for attacking and possibly capturing the rebels were so far advanced that a select force from General Cox's brigade crossed the Kanawha and New rivers, and by 10 o'clock the next day had driven them back three miles from all the heights. A column under Gen. Schenck intended attacking them in the rear, but were prevented from crossing the river owing to high water. Another column under General Benham, placed to attack their front, flank and rear, moved up as far as possible and began to feel their front when a sharp skirmish took place, lasting from 4 P. M. till dark. While Benham's column laid on their arms, waiting for morning, the rebels began to retreat from their entrenched camp, and before our troops discovered the movement, they were well on their way to Raleigh. Their cavalry horses were used in hauling their baggage wagons.

Gen. Benham, on learning of their retreat, pursued them for 25 miles, amidst a drenching rain, over muddy roads, when, finding that there was but little chance of overtaking them, he turned back from the pursuit.

In a skirmish with the rear guard, Colonel Crogan, of the rebel cavalry, and a few others, were killed. It is thought that Floyd has come to the conclusion that Western Virginia is not worth fighting for. The loss on our side was but two.

The above is sent by consent of Gen. Rosecrans.

The War in Kentucky—Movements of Federal Troops.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The special correspondent of the New York *Times* arrived here to-night from Gen. Schoepff's command. He says that on Wednesday Gen. Thomas ordered Gen. Schoepff to fall back by forced marches from London to Danville, Ky., where the Federal forces will concentrate to oppose Gen. Sydney A. Johnston, who is reported to be marching North with 40,000 men.

The 14th, 17th and 38th Ohio, and the 33d Indiana immediately took up the line of march for Danville. The Tennessee brigade refused to turn their faces backward, and they, with the 3d Kentucky, were ordered into their old camp.

Zollicoffer has joined Johnston, leaving a small force at Cumberland Gap.

Our troops arrived at Crab Orchard Springs this morning.

A State Defaulter Convicted.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—John McKinney, late State Treasurer, tried at the Ingham County Circuit Court, for embezzlement of twenty-five thousand dollars of the State funds, has been convicted.

A Rebel Naval Failure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A recent letter to the Charleston *Mercury* says that the iron sheathing made for the Merrimac, has proved worthless under the trial of a columbiad.

Foreign News at Hand.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 15.—The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton on the 6th, arrived at Cape Race with 20 days later news, but it was impossible to obtain it.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Last night was the coldest of the season in the camp.

The 11th and 14th regiments U. S. Infantry are to be hutted during the winter at Perryville, Md. 1600 troops will thus be quartered and form a camp of instruction. 800 are there already.

There is reason to believe that the Government adheres to its determination to make Beaufort an open port.

The following is Secretary Welles's official recognition of the naval victory at Port Royal:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1861.

SIR: It is with no ordinary emotion that I tender to you and your command the heartfelt congratulations and thanks of the country for the brilliant success achieved at Port Royal. In the war now raging against the Government, in this most causeless and unnatural rebellion that ever afflicted a country, high hopes have been indulged in the navy and great confidence reposed in its efforts.

The result of the skill and bravery of yourself and others have equalled and surpassed our highest expectations. To you and your associates, under the Providence of God, we are indebted for this great achievement, by the largest squadron ever fitted out under that flag which you have so gallantly vindicated and which you will bear onward to continued success.

On the receipt of your dispatches announcing the victory of Port Royal, the Department issued the enclosed general order, which, with this letter, you will cause to be read to your command.

I am your ob't serv't,
[Signed,] GIDEON WELLES.

To Flag Officer Samuel F. Dupont, commanding Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

General Stoneman was appointed to the command of the entire cavalry force of the United States.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A personal difficulty is progressing between Col. Hinks of the 11th Massachusetts regiment and the Major of the Tammany regiment. The affair grew out of the report of Col. Hinks to Gen. Stone, in regard to the engagement at Ball's Bluff, which contains some strictures upon the conduct of the Tammany regiment. It is understood that a challenge has passed from the Major to Col. Hinks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The U. S. steamer Hetzel went down the river last night, passing the batteries without being fired upon, as far as we are aware. The Bachelor and another schooner passed down this forenoon unmolested. The steamer Resolute and another, in passing Cockpit Point, were fired upon from there, and as she passed down, the whole range of batteries opened on her in succession, several batteries throwing in shot and shell together. Several shells were seen from the deck of the Yankee to burst over on the Maryland shore.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

The volunteer service now numbers 480,000 men, leaving but 20,000 more enlistments to reach the number authorized by Congress.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Between 4,000 and 5,000 Union troops are in Accomac county, on the eastern shore, where there are 1,800 rebels in arms. Com. Goldsborough sent a gunboat there to-day.

There are 15,000 men now at Annapolis, ready to embark. The current rumor is that they are to reinforce Gen. Sherman. The fleet is understood to have gone to Pensacola. The news of another exploit may be expected soon. Gen. Sherman is reported to have captured Pinkney Island, and all the able bodied negroes. No attempt has been made to land on the main land.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A lady who arrived at Darnestown, from Martinsburg, last Monday; reports that secessionists are still crowding troops into Winchester, to oppose the progress of Col. Kelly's command, who, they imagine, is much nearer Winchester than he was reported at last accounts. The defences of that place are being strengthened. Every preparation is being made for a desperate resistance. All the militia of Berkley and Jefferson counties have been sent thither, with such arms as could be gathered. Our informant confirms a previous report that Gen. Johnston's forces were congregated at Centreville, leaving but few men at Manassas.

The Coeur De Leon went down to the flotilla last night, and returned at ten o'clock this morning. She reports affairs unchanged down the river. A coasting sloop ran the blockade yesterday, and although forty rounds were fired at her from the rebel batteries, not a shot struck her. The Harriet Lane started down this morning to join the flotilla.

Price and McCulloch's Army.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Price and McCulloch's army have retreated into Arkansas. It is understood that they have gone to Fort Smith, where supplies have been collected and winter quarters are being built. Before leaving Missouri they fired all the hay stacks, corn cribs, &c., in their vicinity, to prevent our forces from obtaining forage in case we pursued them.

Previous reports regarding the imminency of a battle on the 2d, originated in a large foraging party of rebels, on Wilson's Creek, being mistaken for the advance guard of the enemy.

Southern Items.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The Richmond *Examiner* says that "intelligence was received in this city last night, and conveyed to the War Department by Mr. Fisher, a member of the Convention, who arrived here yesterday morning from Eastern Virginia, that a large force of the enemy, about 4,000 strong, had invaded the Eastern shore of the State, crossing from Somerset County to Accomac. It is stated that our available force for the defence of the Eastern shore, including Col. Smith's regiment stationed there, is about 1,800 men. It would doubtless be impossible to send reinforcements across the water."

From Fort Monroe and the South.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15.—The Belvidere having been repaired, will leave for Port Royal early to-morrow with mails and dispatches.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down to-day 150 refugees. The rebels assume to make light of the affair at Port Royal, but at the same time betray their apprehensions of its results.

A report from Norfolk states there are nearly 20,000 troops in and about that city. The Merrimac is not yet completed.

Banks Robbed at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16.—The bank of Worthing & Co., and the Union Bank, at this place, were robbed to-day between 12 and 1 o'clock, by a gang of twenty men belonging to Cleveland's band of jayhawkers. Fortunately both banks, anticipating a robbery, had forwarded the greater portion of their money to a place of security. Worthing & Co.'s loss is about $13,000; that of the Union Bank, $850. This will not prevent the banks carrying on business as usual.

From Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 16.—Gen. Lowe's command was expected at Fort Scott on the evening of the 4th inst. A doubtful report says there was a force of 1,000 rebels at Bowers's Mills, fifty miles from Fort Scott.

The creating of the new military department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Hunter in command, gives great satisfaction and confidence to the citizens of Kansas.

The recent election in this State resulted in the choice of Topeka as the State capital.

A Place Where Jennison is Needed.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16.—A wagon master, just arrived, gives information of the capture by the rebels, at three o'clock this morning, a mile and a half from Pleasant Hill, Cass county, of fifty wagons and five hundred oxen, on their way to Sedalia. When the wagon master escaped the yokes were being burned and preparations made to burn the wagons. The teamsters are all prisoners. Jennison marches immediately for Pleasant Hill.

Disposition of the Missouri Army.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Gen. Hunter and staff arrived to night. Sedalia and Rolla will be strongly garrisoned and sufficient provisions, stores and munitions will be sent to each point for an army of 15,000 men, should necessity at any time require the presence of such a force. The bulk of the army will come to St. Louis and be held in readiness for movements in Kentucky, Southeastern Missouri, or down the Mississippi river.

The Sumter at Barbadoes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The regulars from California left for Washington this morning.

The British steamer Avon, which arrived at Aspinwall just before the Champion left, reports that the privateer Sumter was at Barbadoes Oct. 22d.

Legislature Called in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Gov. Hicks has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Maryland Legislature at Annapolis, on the 27th inst., to establish Maryland in her old position as the heart of the Union, and render the traitorous legislation of the Ft. Warren members of no account.

Sad Accident on the Kanawha.

POINT PLEASANT, Va., Nov. 16.—A sad accident occurred at Camp Piatt, 12 miles above Charleston, this morning. Capt. Bell, of Co. K, 44th Ohio Regiment, and eleven of his men, while crossing the Kanawha in a skiff, ran under the Commodore Perry, and the Captain and seven of the privates were drowned. The remainder were saved.

The Third Installment of the Loan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The general meeting of the Bank Committee had a lengthy session this afternoon, at which Secretary Chase was present. It is reported that the action of the select committee of yesterday, in reference to the third fifty million loan, was concurred in.

Union Men of East Tennessee.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 15.—It is reported, but not confirmed, that the Union men of Tennessee have taken possession of Bristol.

Some of Tatnall's Property Confiscated.

Several boxes and packages from England *via* Canada, containing valuable goods, and consigned to Josiah Tatnall, the rebel commodore of the "Mosquito fleet" at Port Royal, have been seized and libelled at Sackett's Harbor, New York. The case is before the United States District Court, and Hon. Eli Cook is counsel for Commodore Tatnall.

Sunday's Dispatches.

SUNDAY NIGHT—12 O'CLOCK.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, November 17, 1861.

The arrest of Mason and Slidell is still the talk of the town. Intelligent opinion is settling into the conclusion that it was not a violation of international comity or usage; and that the arrest may be justifiable, if for no other reason, than that these emissaries were the bearers of dispatches of the worst sort, contraband of war. In seizing the dispatches, Com. Wilkes took the bearers with them. English and American authorities are said to be clear that we had the right to overhaul the dispatches, wherever found. It is admitted now that the British flag was flying on the steamer "Trent," but it is denied that the captain made any opposition to their "taking off." Only the mail agent on board remonstrated against it. When the prisoners reached the deck of the San Jacinto, Mr. Mason saluted Commodore Wilkes, but Slidell passed without such recognition. Commodore Wilkes said to him "I am commander of this ship, sir!" Slidell then saluted.

A foraging party of the New York 13th volunteers, (of Rochester, Col. Pickell,) consisting of a Captain and 30 men, were surprised and captured by the rebels, yesterday, beyond Upton's Hill. They had filled their wagons with forage, and were sitting down to a lunch, when the rebels bagged them. Inasmuch as they were outside "the lines," it is surprising that the Captain failed to use any precaution.

Mr. Sickles, the inventor of "Sickles's Cut Off," a patent contrivance that our Government was persuaded into putting on board the Pensacola, is held a prisoner on board the steamer until the machinery shall work satisfactorily and until the vessel has passed the rebel batteries down the Potomac. The latter feat would not be as difficult of accomplishment, according to late news, as the former. The machinery of the Pensacola is conceded to be an expensive humbug.

The Committee of Congress to investigate as to the loss of our Southern Navy Yards, particularly Norfolk and Pensacola, and whether there was not a criminal negligence on the part of the late government, are not likely to finish their labors before the session begins, next month. They have been investigating as to the Norfolk yard, and have arrived at a result, showing no excuse for its being abandoned. The Pensacola Navy Yard will be considered to-morrow, and ex-Secretary Toucey will be examined as to what he knows about it.

A general order has been issued from headquarters complimenting the appearance and discipline of Gen. Fitz John Porter's division, as lately reviewed. The division includes the brigades of Generals Butterfield, Martindale and Morell, and is made up of troops from nearly all the States. The order runs thus:

"The General commanding the army of the United States desires to express to all the troops his appreciation of the high soldierly qualities displayed by the division commanded by Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter during review and evolutions, on the 9th. Their appearance would be a credit to veterans; and the regulars must look well to their laurels if Gen. Porter's division conduct themselves on the field of battle as on review.

"The General commanding thanks Gen. Porter and the officers and men of his command for their excellent military appearance on the occasion alluded to. He feels confident that such soldiers can be implicitly relied upon when brought before the enemy, and he regards the division as a model for the army. Let others excel it if they can."

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, November 17, 1861.

A train from Rolla arrived to-night bringing seven rebel prisoners, including John H. Price, lately captured at Springfield.

Friday night a party of some guards *en route* for Rolla were surprised on Stein's Creek, ten miles from Lebanon, off the main road, and two killed, three wounded, and the balance taken prisoners. The rebels were mounted, and were above fifty strong.

About four hundred sick are with Sigel, including one hundred and twenty belonging to the 35th Illinois.

Colonel Greusel has received information that the flag left on Texas county Court House, at Houston, was still flying on Thursday last, thus contradicting the report of its removal. The 36th Illinois boys felt very bad when they heard of its removal, and were restrained from starting to revenge the insult by the Price-Fremont agreement, now luckily cancelled.

Among to-night's passengers is Dr. Bailey, a prominent Union man of Springfield, despoiled of everything by secesh. They took his negroes, but they escaped back to Springfield, and lately left Bailey and went into Lane's camp. Lane gave Bailey a certificate that the negroes were worth fifty-six hundred dollars. Bailey thinks Lane a capital fellow, notwithstanding his predilection for treating negroes as human beings.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Cotton Downward Tendency—Breadstuffs Quiet and Steady.

WHEAT UPWARD TENDENCY.

The City of Washington arrived off Cape Race from Liverpool 6th—Queenstown 7th.

Cotton dull, with downward tendency. Manchester advices unfavorable.

Breadstuffs generally quiet and steady, except wheat has an upward tendency. Flour quiet and steady. Corn easier.

The Convention between France, England and Spain for intervention in Mexico, was signed in London the 31st.

The London *Times* editorially condemns Secretary Seward's dispatch to Lord Lyons. It also ridicules Mr. Seward's manifesto to the Governors of States.

In and About Washington.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The *Times* special states that Government is considering the question of resumption of commerce with Southern ports as fast as they fall into our hands.

Orders were sent this afternoon to convey Senator Gwin and companions to Fort Warren.

A special to the *Times* says Gen. Dix sent an expedition of 5,000 men to Accomac and Northampton counties, Va., formerly Wise's Congressional district, and also sent a proclamation to the people, assuring them of the protection of all rights as Union men, but any disregard of laws will be punished severely. The expedition is commanded by Gen. Lockwood.

The *Herald's* Washington special, states that the President and Cabinet are quite elated over the arrest of Slidell and Mason. The proposition is, if England demands satisfaction, to disavow the act and assert that Wilkes made the arrest on his own responsibility, apologize, if necessary, and promote Wilkes.

Rumor is afloat that 300 of the New York 30th have been taken prisoners by rebels. It is discredited.

Gen. Denver, of California, left to-day for Leavenworth, to report to Gen. Hunter.

All quiet along the Potomac to-day.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—About 4,000 troops, including Nims's Boston battery, marched to-day from Snow Hill, Maryland, into Accomac and Northampton counties. Accomac is for the Union but Northampton shows fight.

The Piketon Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—A slight snow, the first of the season, fell this forenoon.

The Mt. Sterling *Whig* has a report from Thomas Turner, one of Gen. Nelson's aids, relative to the Piketon engagement. He says at Prestonburgh the Federal army divided into two columns, one under Col. Sill via John's Creek, the other met the enemy by another route at Joy Creek. The latter had a sharp engagement for an hour and twenty minutes, routing the rebels. Federal loss 6 killed and 24 wounded. The rebels reported to Unionists that they lost from 200 to 300, of whom 40 were killed and about 60 wounded. Another account says the Federal loss was 6 killed and 17 wounded. The previous accounts from Cincinnati appear to have been greatly exaggerated.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 16.—A flag of truce went to Norfolk, but obtained no papers.

Several gun boats have gone to Newport News.

The rebels have assembled in considerable force at Great Bethel.

An attack on Newport News is not improbable.

A recent fire at Norfolk consumed a large quantity of valuable stores, including nearly the entire supply of oil.

The steamer Spaulding leaves for Hatteras to-night, towing two vessels loaded with frame houses for troops.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

TO CAPITALISTS OF ABOUT TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.—The advertiser, a competent business man, wishes to negotiate with the above, to invest the same in a safe and profitable business in the city. The whole can be said in control without the slightest risk, and returns immediately realized on the first outlay, say $[illegible] or $[illegible]. Address "T. F." Post Office Box 3779, Chicago. no18-h37-1t

WANTED.—A Lady, Teacher of Music, desires a situation in a family, where lessons will be received as an equivalent for board. References given and required. Address P. O. Box 123, Chicago. no18-h38-3t

WANTED—A middle-aged Protestant German woman wanted as House Keeper in a small family. Inquire at 97 Elm street, between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M. no18-h39-1t

WANTED! WANTED!!—Iron Bound Turpentine or Oil Barrels at WEBSTER & BAXTER'S, 229 South Water street. no18-h383-1m

WANTED.—A young man with $5,000 to $10,000 desires to form a business connection with a responsible wholesale Jobbing or Manufacturing establishment in this city. He has had twelve years experience as bookkeeper in a large Western city. Address Box 167 Sherman House. no18-h372-1t

WANTED—A reliable person in every town in the Northwest, to manufacture and supply their respective towns with three articles in daily use in every family. The profit is 300 per cent above the cost of materials. All the labor for a year's trade can be performed during the winter. The ladies are especially interested. Full particulars sent on receipt of three cents in stamps. Address D. W. JONES & CO., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3679. no18-h386-tu-wa-tu-w2w

WANTED—A Second-Hand Platform Scale, in good order, for which CASH will be paid. Address Post Office Box 3964, giving name and address. no18-h390-3t

WANTED.—A capable and industrious man is wanted to take the exclusive sale of this city of one of the most attractive and really meritorious Curiosities out. The Storm Indicator, or 25 cent Barometer. It is entirely new and is having a sale unprecedented. This offers a chance for profitable investment, seldom equalled. Sample by mail for 25 cents. Address HUBBARD BROS., 85 Nassau street, New York. no18-h380-3t

TO RENT.—A comfortable Dwelling, with one acre enclosed, situated near the Union Park. Inquire at No. 23 River street. no18-h393-1t

LOST OR STRAYED.—A large Black Newfoundland Dog, white fore feet and breast, answers to the name of Ned. A suitable reward will be paid on his return to H. W. JANES, Quartermaster 2d Regiment Douglas Brigade, Camp Douglas. no18-h376-1t

FOR SALE.—A vacant lot on Clark street, fronting Court House Square, cheap. Inquire of M. T. COLE, Room No. 8, 121 Lake street. no18-h385-1m

FOUND.—One day last week a sum of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. JNO. R. WALSH, corner of Madison and Custom House Place. no18-h378-1t

GIRL WANTED.—A neat tidy girl or woman to assist in the housework of a small family. A good girl can find a good home. Address "L. L. B." Tribune Office. no18-h381-3t

BOARDING.—Board with furnished room on Michigan avenue, for single gentlemen, or married persons without small children, in a first-class house with all the modern improvements. Address Post Office Box 2758. no18-h361-3t

PIANO WANTED.—Any one having a good second-hand Piano they wish to sell cheap on the following conditions—Twenty-five Dollars down, the balance in monthly payments of twenty dollars each—can find a purchaser by addressing "C." Box 3684, Chicago Post Office. no18-h364-3t

NATIONAL HOUSE.—Good board and pleasant rooms can be had at the above house, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished. The location is convenient for business men, being situated on the corner of State and Van Buren streets, but a few minutes walk from the Post Office. The rooms are very desirable for single and married gentlemen. no18-h379-1w

A RARE CHANCE!—FOR SALE, the Lease of a House in the West Division, in a pleasant locality, near Randolph street, and the entire Furniture, (nearly new), Carpets, etc., etc., appertaining to said house. Will take other property in part payment. The present occupants are desirous of breaking up housekeeping, therefore unusual advantages will be offered. Address P. O. Box 2334. no18-h377-1t

200,000 RAILROAD TIES WANTED.—To be delivered during the coming winter and spring of 1862, at points on the
St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad.
For specifications, apply at the Superintendent's office. [no18-h388-1m] C. H. ALLEN, Supt.

ESTRAYED.—One Linedback Ox—on the left hip a mark is cut out in the shape of a cross. Information will be rewarded at the RIO GRAND HOTEL, 39 Lasalle street. [no18 h371-3t

FIFTY FARM HANDS wanted at Stewart Hamilton's office, 109 Clark street, M. E. Church Block. Wages thirteen dollars per month. Good female help required. [no18-h374-3t

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN
Instrumental and Vocal Music,
(Piano and Guitar), and in Italian language and Drawing. Application to be made two doors west of Cass street, on Chicago Avenue, or at W. W. Kimball's Piano Store, 99 Clark street. no18-h387-1w

WOOD—800 CORDS LONG BODY
HICKORY WOOD
Six Dollars per Cord
500 Cords Beech and Maple Wood,
FIVE DOLLARS PER CORD.
A. B. MEEKER, Dock foot of North Market. no18-h370-1w Above Wells Street Bridge.

TRADERS BANK,
NORTH WEST CORNER OF
LAKE AND CLARK STREETS.
Nominal Capital.......$50,000.
Paid up Capital.......$25,000.
Will deal in Light Exchange, Gold, Treasury Notes and Bank Notes.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
N. D. CLAPP, President. no18 h389-3m

HOOP SKIRTS.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

16	Hoop	Skirt	for	50c.
20	"	"	"	62c.
25	"	"	"	80c.
30	"	"	"	$1.00.

Made of the Best Watch Spring Steel
CORSETS! CORSETS!
A great Variety at the LOWEST CASH FIGURES.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake St.

HICKORY WOOD! HICKORY WOOD!!—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so all winter. Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered in quantities of ¼ cord or a thousand cords.
MORGAN & FURNESS,
no18-h387-1m Corner State street and C., B. & Q. R R.

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load.
Sawed, Split and Delivered.
E. L. FURNESS & CO.,
no18-h369 1m Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, A Farm ten miles from the city, containing 193 acres; 160 prairie, balance timber. A comfortable House and a large Orchard of Apple and other fruit trees. One of the first settled farms in the vicinity of Chicago. Will take other productive property in part payment—will divide the farm if desired. For particulars address E. CORBIN, Plainfield, Will County, Illinois. no18-h317-2wnet

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES and CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells,)
Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
Manila and Tarred Rope,
Ditching Ropes,
Bags, Bagging and Burlaps,
Canvass, Oakum
Tar, Pitch Chains,
And Tackle Blocks
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING,
BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS,
NETS AND SEINES.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
Of every kind required for
Government Use,
Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated
SIBLEY TENT
For all the Western States, and are SOLE AGENTS for Ohio and Michigan, in which States we are prepared to license responsible parties to make the same.
REGIMENTAL COLORS,
STANDARDS, GUIDONS,
FLAGS, ETC.,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations,
Constantly on hand and made to order.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. S. CARPENTER.

New Advertisements.

"DAD HAS STRUCK ILE."

THE LONG PIPE,

THE LONG PIPE,

THE LONG PIPE,

THE LONG PIPE,

Leads into the cellars of C. L. NOBLE, 175 Lake Street, and continues to discharge the best burning Oils made.

From this source is obtained

Oil of the right density,
Oil that will not explode,
Oil that will not crust the wick,
Oil dark straw color,
Oil light straw color,
Oil white as water,
Oil that has not been scorched,
Oil that is free from acid,
Oil that is free from alkali,
Oil that has been well settled,
Oil that is free from smell,
Oil in good, tight packages,
Oil that is "anti-diabolical,"
Oil that will make the most light,
Oil at a very low price,
Oil that nothing but cash will buy,
Oil that gives entire satisfaction.

The subscriber respectfully calls attention to his facilities for furnishing you with Coal Oil Lamps and fixtures. Although Kerosene goods of all kinds are now scarce, and especially Coal Oil Burners and brass lamp work generally, the few manufacturers of these goods having large and profitable contracts with Government for military trimmings to the neglect of lamp work, yet the subscriber, by devoting his entire attention to this business alone, is enabled to take advantage of all opportunities to get goods and get them low, and he has scoured the whole country for these goods, and with considerable success, so that customers can find in his establishment what cannot be found in any other lamp depot in what was, *and is*, the United States.

Lamps & Trimmings.

Lamps with the best burners.
Lamps of the best workmanship.
Lamps of beautiful proportions.
Lamps for the kitchen.
Lamps for the dining table.
Lamps for the sitting room.
Lamps for the parlor.
Lamps for the bed room.
Lamps for the seamstress.
Lamps for the tailor.
Lamps for the shoemaker.
Lamps for the carpenter.
Lamps for the butcher.
Lamps for the farmer.
Lamps for the merchant.
Lamps for the millions.
Lamps for churches.
Lamps for halls.
Lamps for vessels.
Lamps with glass cones.
Lamps without glass cones.
Lamps with no cones at all.
Lamps with round chimneys.
Lamps with flat chimneys.
Lamps without any chimneys.
Lamps for ever.
Lanterns for burning fluid.
Lanterns for burning fish oil.
Lanterns for burning kerosene.
Lanterns that won't burn at all.

AT
THE LAMP AND OIL
EMPORIUM
OF
CHAS. L. NOBLE,
175 Lake Street.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1861.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE has been greatly blamed for its course on the Fremont question; but the bitterest censures have come from those least informed of the facts of the situation, unless we except the newspapers and correspondents of newspapers who are paid to lie outright. Men who are acquainted with the history of the campaign in Missouri,—military men who know what is necessary for the organization, equipment and tactical and strategical management of an army, and eminent citizens who have visited St. Louis and informed themselves by personal observation and unimpeachable testimony of the rascally goings on there,—have not had a word to say. But a few country newspapers, whose idea of a Commander of a Department, and his obligations and duties, is measured and filled by a political picture of a man with his "hair parted in the middle," clothed in the garb of a hunter, and, standing on the highest of the high peaks of the Rocky Mountains, with a just caught honey bee in hand, which he is holding out by one leg to the gaze of an admiring world—such newspapers and the men who read them believing what they read, have been specially savage on the TRIBUNE. But as their ferocity has confined itself mainly to sweeping denials of charges, the truth of which they know nothing about, and to foul-mouthed epithets for the benefit of those who have the misfortune to differ with them in opinion, we have paid little attention to their ravings. We care nothing for the charges urged against us of disappointment in the matters of contracts, influence with the General, places on his staff, &c., &c., because they are, one and all, lies manufactured out of whole cloth; and we can afford to wait the time when the men who have told them will be ashamed of their own work, and, if they are half decent, hasten to do us justice. We care little for the certificates, and would care less for the oaths, of Haskell, Castle, Ike Woods, Beard & Co, each establishing by the others his own innocence. There is not an old bawd in the city, but who could not be persuaded to certify and swear, that, of all the many virgins in the land, she is the most impeccable. But we care enough for the case as it now stands to warn those fellows who have been abusing us, that they may as well begin to look around for something to hide their heads in; because the day is not far off when even they will be compelled to confess that all that we have told about the Western Department is true; and that we did not tell half that we might have told, and kept truth on our side. We shall not be surprised to know that another howl is raised over the accusation which may be made against us of suppressing facts that we ought to have laid before the public.

Now let the men and papers of whom and which we speak, be warned in time. In the plenitude of our good nature, we have no malice against them for the mean things that they have said and insinuated; but we want them to understand that the TRIBUNE is one of the few journals in the country that does not go off half-cocked, like one of those Austrian muskets, in matters of great public concern; and that, when it speaks out, it has good reason for what it says. The allegations made by it in regard to the management of the Western Department, other than those which related to tactical matters—the defeat of Lyon and the taking of Lexington—have their basis in the testimony taken by the Congressional Investigating Committee, during its long session in St. Louis. Our reference to individual cases was necessarily brief and imperfect. About one hundred and thirty witnesses were examined, and from nearly every one of them startling evidences of the corruption which has there been the rule, were elicited; and we again warn the howlers that, when that testimony is presented to Congress, printed and layed before the country, not only will everything that we have alleged be found true, but a host of transactions to which we have made no reference, each one as bad as any that have attracted attention, will be brought to light. We know what we are saying; and no denials, no denunciations, no no threats, no remonstrances, no German meetings, no newspaper squibs, no certificates under the hand of any members of the California gang, no slanderous inventions of lying scoundrels who are paid to attribute to us base and unworthy motives, can or shall drive us from our position. Fortunately the members of that Committee, to settle this question speedily, and satisfy the country that the President has not acted hastily and improperly, have put their report into the hands of the Public Printer at Washington, and almost as soon as Congress has assembled it will be ready for presentation. It will make a large volume, and on every page of it will our justification be written in words that none can misunderstand. One word more: The Auditing Committee now at work in St. Louis, composed of men whose patriotism and integrity cannot be impeached—we mean JOSEPH HOLT of Kentucky, DAVID DAVIS of Illinois, and HUGH CAMPBELL of Missouri—find that the Investigating Committee did not reach the bottom of the frauds and robberies committed by the men whom no exertions on the part of the loyal men of Missouri could drive from Fremont's side. To them—Mr. Holt and his associates—are due the arrests that have been made in that city, and we have no doubt that they will be ready to avow their responsibility for those that may be hereafter necessary. Let the public look for their report also. If between the two, the country is not satisfied that a change in the Department was necessary, and that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is as much worthy of public confidence as John C. Fremont, there is no power in truth and no force in testimony.

The Army of the Potomac.

The stranger visiting Washington at this time, is sure speedily after his arrival, to become a personal applicant at Headquarters, or through the mediation of some friend at Court, for the documentary facilities, without which there can be no crossing into Virginia. Troops enough he will see during a single day's sojourn in the Capital, and a week will not pass without giving him an opportunity to witness a grand review of from six to twelve thousand men, on the great plain a mile East of the Capital, or at the Kalorama, a beautiful open area, just North of the city limits. But with these he will not rest satisfied. The troops he will thus see, are recent arrivals, new comers, perhaps freshly equipped, or in a chrysalis state as to outfit and efficiency. As fast as new regiments arrive in Washington, they are attached to a Provisional Brigade, and for the purpose of testing the quality of these, the great reviews at the Capital are held.

One by one, however, in regiments or by brigades these troops take up their route in marching order, followed by their long trains of wagons, for a new location, and thenceforward dates their attachment to the Grand Army of the Union. They are then "in working order." With this estimate, which the visitor at the Capital early comes to form of the troops encamped by thousands in its beautiful suburbs, he will soon weary, and be unsatisfied with looking at camps and displays of new recruits, especially when from points of lookout in Washington, his eye rests upon the thick encampments that dot the hillsides of the sacred soil over the river, from Chain Bridge, above Georgetown, to the Seminary where theology according to the gospel of Oppression and Bondage, was taught on Fairfax Hill, in the rear of Alexandria.

The great force in its efficiency, being muscularized by drill in brigades and divisions, bearing the results of months of careful drill, the army ready to march under orders at an hours' notice, is over the river, and there the chief attraction of the Potomac region lies. To visit it in its camps is not so easy. Rigorous as it may seem, it is obviously necessary to avoid the inevitable evils of what would prove an [illegible] and [illegible] tide of visitors pouring through the camps. The strictness of the rule has turned many back who have sought Washington, by long journeys, on such an errand, and this should be understood abroad, to save others from like sacrifice and disappointment.

Our correspondence has been full on all points properly for discussion as news, and descriptive of localities over the river. The only purpose promised in the present reference, is to notice and group together some of the more salient features and aspects of the great camp of our army, gained by means of the facilities of frequent visits paid it through a period of some weeks. The life of a soldier is new to all but the few who comprised our regular army but eight short months ago. Those, by the habits of a protracted peace, had come to be mostly foreigners, and by the rules of enlistment, unmarried men. Never before have the hearts and homes of the people been so closely allied to the army as now, when a common danger has brought the loyal States to arms as one man.

The questions asked by those who desire to penetrate the deep springs of this matter, and thoroughly to know processes and results, are, as to the effect camp life is having on our volunteers. What of their morals? Cut off from home influences, are they sinking into brutality, or do the quiet habits of the law-abiding citizen follow and control him, now that he bears a musket and is only to be distinguished by the number of his regiment and letter of his company?

And these are important questions and touch great historical effects and issues. Are we, for the destruction of rebellion, rearing an engine which shall hereafter trouble ourselves? Are are boys to come back to us Cossacks, and wild men, instead of the quiet, order loving citizens we sent them forth? Will the surgery be too much for the patient? What manner of soldiers are these we are creating?

In the period since Gen. McClellan commenced a work of reform upon a great mob of military, and it was in more that, the pruning knife has lopped off threatening sources of evil. Intemperance has been checked by vigorous measures. The writer can say honestly that *in six weeks of intimacy with the great camps of the Potomac he has not seen six drunken soldiers*, reference being made to the camps themselves and within the line of military duty. Perhaps here and there in the streets of Washington, a straggler out on a furlough, or pass, has been seen inebriated, but as to the camps themselves, the above statement is strictly true.

There is no roystering or rowdyism in the sounds that strike the ear as one takes a protracted ride among the camps. A song, a light-hearted laugh, a group in ecstacies as two stout fellows roll, one over another, in a wrestling match, a foot race, or a party at base ball, are the leading variations on the more formal duties of duty and drill, and by such means as these that the ennui of camp life is alleviated. The writer remembers being struck with seeing on a visit to the camp of a regiment more than decimated in the affair at Ball's Bluff, a party at play in a vigorous game of base ball, and that not forty-eight hours after they stood hemmed in by rebels in the fiercest fight of the present war. Accept this as a tangible proof of the resolute cheerfulness of our boys on the Potomac.

How do they physically wear, in the changed diet of simple rations, and tent life, these who were delicately bred in chambers? The hospitals in most of the regiments answer this point satisfactorily, and the record of the Sanitary Commission will abundantly demonstrate it. Skill is being brought to bear to remove and alleviate the evils of this great herding of men. Defects of diet, errors of hygiene and treatment are rigorously rooted out. The writer remembers how, having on one occasion, seen several soldiers in a distant regimental hospital, lying in their clothes, on bunks, and thus passing through a slow typhus, on mentioning this, on his return, to a member of the Sanitary Board, not half an hour later saw an agent of the Commission on the way to that hospital, with sheets, and bedding, and full powers to enforce their being properly used. For the constitutionally feeble and weakly, camp life is too severe, and these the few months past have been weeded out from the ranks. The spirit was willing but the flesh weak, and the discharged invalid has gone home. But with those of firm constitutions a process of induration has made them tough and hearty. The friends, who parted with soft-handed, pale-faced book-keepers, clerks and professional men, and mechanics, unused to out of door exposure in their avocations will see strange transformations in the sunburned strong limbed fellows, who seem to have borrowed toughness and hardness from their plain beef and hard bread.

And the limits proposed for this reference will be not too much exceeded by the credit that should be, as a whole, given to the Government for the rigid care with which the great staples of rations are watched and excellence secured. It is well considered and the result of careful enquiry the fact here stated that if any regiment on the Potomac has poor beef, and mouldy bread, it is a sign that their own Commissary is a knave or a nincompoop, and the number of the representatives of these two classes has been cut down very much within the past few months. As to quantity of rations, never was an army better and more liberally supplied. In many of the companies a respectable general fund is saved back every week from excess of rations over actual need and a careful economy of this remainder. But there are other points that must be reserved for another article. There are attached to the army non-combatants in no inconsiderable number and importance, and of these as Chaplains, Surgeons, Sutlers, there will be time to speak hereafter.

A Question Answered.

Some individual sends us an anonymous letter from Belvidere, asking several questions. One is, "If the Illinois troops have suffered so much in Missouri, what has General Hunter been about that he has not relieved them, seeing that the President sent him to Missouri to command the Illinois troops?" It is doubtless true that the President expected that Major General Hunter, being an Illinois man, would have had a division of troops from his own State assigned to him. But that wish was disregarded, and in lieu thereof, General Hunter was given regiments from Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska and Illinois. And these regiments were scattered so widely apart that he never had an opportunity of seeing them until after the march to Springfield. General Hunter was snubbed and elbowed from the day he came to Missouri until the chief command fell into his hands. He had no power to alleviate the sufferings of the Illinois soldiers, or relieve their wants. He had no chance even to inspect their condition. He was never consulted on anything, but was regarded with an evil eye from the day he reached St. Louis until the act of supercession relieved him from ostracism.

Brigadier Generals.

With late appointments by the President, there are 102 Brigadier Generals of volunteers under commissions, forty-three of whom have yet to be confirmed by the Senate. There are two generals of the same family named as follows: Charles S. Hamilton and Schuyler Hamilton; Andrew Porter and Fitz John Porter; Joseph J. Reynolds and John F. Reynolds; Israel B. Richardson and William A. Richardson; Thomas W. Sherman and Wm. T. Sherman; Chas. F. Smith and Wm. F. Smith; George Wright and Horatio G. Wright.

Theodore S. Fay.

The telegraph says that "Theodore S. Fay, American Minister to Switzerland," has been getting into a controversy in the columns of the London *Times*, etc. We are happy to say there is a mistake about it. The American Minister to Switzerland is George C. Fogg, of New Hampshire. Mr. Fay does not, we believe, hold any diplomatic appointment at present. If he does he ought to be reprimanded by the President for his irregular and undignified proceeding.

Lieut. Governor of Wisconsin.

In seventeen counties, where Mr. Allen, the Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin got the largest vote, Mr. Salomon, the Republican candidate, falls only 802 below Harvey, for Governor, and his election is thought to be a sure thing. Indeed, there is but little doubt the entire Republican State ticket has been elected by from 2,000 to 6,000 majority.

☞ The city election in New York occurs on the first Monday of December, and will be an exciting contest. It opens with the usual number of committees and cliques, and already nominations have begun to be made. C. Godfrey Gunther has been nominated by the Syracuse Union Committee, which nomination he declines. James Stokes, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., having declined a nomination by the Tax-Payers' Union, the committee have agreed upon Robert B. Minturn as a candidate. All this is as Fernando Wood would have it. He proposes to take the course himself, by and by, and unless the opposition manifest more unity and determination than they have thus far, he will be saddled upon the city for another two years.

GEN. JIM. LANE AT SPRINGFIELD.

ANOTHER SPEECH ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.

He Defines his Position, and that of the Kansas Brigade, on the War and Slavery.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 15th.]

About nine o'clock Thursday evening, the 7th, the Twenty-fourth Indiana regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Garvin, appeared at the headquarters of General Lane, and the regimental band discoursed the best martial and other music. Most of the Kansas Brigade gathered around the Indiana regiment, and joined with them in calls for Lane—General Lane! Jim Lane, the Liberator! On these names and titles the changes were rung for a few minutes, when the General appeared in plain citizen's dress, in front of his quarters. Again the welkin resounded with cheers and huzzas, as the sound of some two thousand or more voices was borne off on the breeze. The General responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW SOLDIERS:—The reception of this compliment was as far from my expectations as from my deserts. I am aware these demonstrations are not intended so much for me as for the Kansas Brigade; yet I should be the first to appreciate and acknowledge any honors which may come from the noble State of Indiana. Can I forget Indiana? Never! [Cheers.] "If I forget thee let my right hand forget her cunning." It was the place of my birth, and is the place of my mother's grave. Indiana has given me legislative, executive, military and congressional honors. She has nursed me as a fond mother brings up her child, and let my heart grow cold, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, when I cease to be grateful, or fail to speak well of my benefactors. [Loud cheers.] But the home of my adoption and toils and strife is Kansas. She was a prairie waste when first I set foot on her soil, but through desperate odds she has fought her way up into the sisterhood of States, and already her little army has become famous throughout the nation for its bravery and patriotism. For Kansas have I wrestled as wrestles the mother when she brings forth her first born into the world. [Thundering cheers.] Indiana, as a part of the past, is enshrined in my heart. Kansas, as my home, and as the living present, absorbs my thoughts and sways my destiny. Once I obeyed the voice of Indiana, and honored her; now I go at the bidding of Kansas, and love her. [Loud cheering.] But, gentlemen, I am proud and happy to see the two sisters of our glorious Union striking hands with each other on the soil of rebellious Missouri, determined that our united blows shall crush out this most causeless and wicked rebellion, and preserve the national heritage left us by our fathers.

Gentlemen: I shall not conceal the fact, that in one respect I differ from some of my compeers in command as to the mode of warfare which is best calculated to bring this wretched contest to a speedy, durable and honorable close. The point of difference refers, of course, to slavery—the cause of all differences—the Pandora's box from which has issued all our national troubles. My creed is—*let slavery take care of itself.* If it can survive the shock of war, let it live, but if between an upper and nether millstone it be ground to powder and the winds drive it away, it is not for me to gather up the dust again. I do not propose to make war upon slavery, but upon rebels, and in the meantime to let slaves and slavery take care of themselves. An oligarchy more cruel and proscriptive than ever scourged and cursed a nation, ancient or modern, has brought on this war *for* slavery, and if we are required to protect, defend, or in any way help slavery, then we are required to co operate with the enemy, to help him, to defend him, and to work for the same end. Can we place ourselves thus in alliance with our deadly and barbarous foes, and at the same time conquer them, subdue them, crush them? When lesser contradictions are reconciled, we will think of harmonizing this.

War, at best, is a terrible calamity to a nation. In all the country through which we have passed, the mails are stopped, schools are suspended, churches are turned into hospitals for the sick and wounded, and general demoralization prevails. Protract the war one year and desolation, moral and material, alone would mark the track of armies. Justice, humanity and mercy require that the conflict should terminate as soon as possible, and with the least practicable shedding of blood.

Astounding as it may appear to you, gentlemen from Indiana, yet it is a fact we have repeatedly demonstrated, that a heavier blow is dealt out to the realm of secessia in the abduction or freedom of a slave than the killing of a soldier in arms. Yes, and I may put the truth in a stronger light still. *Abduct from the same family a slave, and kill in arms a son, and the* loss of the slave will be regarded as the greater *misfortune—the calamity for which there is no healing balm.* I could bring up more than a thousand witnesses whose observation and experience qualify them to speak of the truth of my remarks.

If then by allowing the slave to fall into the wake of the army and find the priceless boon of freedom, we avoid bloodshed, save property from destruction, and strike death-dealing blows upon the head and front of this rebellion, does not every consideration that is good and just require that this policy be adopted? This war is for slavery—let us make it the mighty engine for slavery's destruction, and the rebels will soon cry enough. They will see that, like Saturn in the fable, they are eating up their own children, and will consent to cut short the repast. Every guarantee that is given to slavery by the government strengthens the rebels in their course.

The Kansas Brigade has met the enemy in battle and routed him in every conflict. We have destroyed Osceola, a sort of half-town and half-military post; but all these things combined have not brought the rebels to their knees as have the escaping of a few hundred slaves, by following the back track of the army. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, my logic teaches that we cannot defend and make war upon the same foe at the same time, and it is the purpose of the Government to crush the rebels and prevent their slaves from stampeding, two armies should be sent in the field. An advance force might be called the treason crushing army and should be armed with offensive weapons. The other should be called the slavery restoring army, and should move about ten miles in the rear. It should be clad in a defensive armor of triple steel, for such is the meanness of spirit which is bred in the hearts of men by slave breeding, slave trading, and slave holding, that the masters would creep into every place of ambush and fire upon those who were gathering up and returning their fugitive human property. It would be illegitimate for the slavery restoring army to return the fire, as they might harm some of the pets and darlings for whom they are so generously acting.

Therefore, give them the defensive arms, but no offensive weapons. Such an arrangement, novel as it might seem, must be had if slavery is to be preserved in the rear of an army, which moves with a force sufficient to crush the huge rebellion. In my opinion the second army should be as numerous as the first. Preserving slavery will cost the Government ten times as much as crushing the rebellion. [Voices—"that's so."]

The policy inaugurated by the Kansas Brigade, which I have the honor to command, was not adopted in a moment, but is the result of much experience. In a speech recently made in the city of Leavenworth, my feelings of indignation became wrought up to such a pitch, that I was betrayed into the use of language which was justly condemned by the religious sentiment of the country, and which in cooler moments meets my earnest disapproval. But whether excited or calm, whether my language be rough or smooth, principle and duty require that our policy be rigidly adhered to until condemned by the Government; and if it should be condemned, if the Government demand of the Brigade obedience to the behests of slavery, I shall consider the question of withdrawing from the field.

Since the rebels have failed to nationalize slavery, their battle cry is "Down with the Union." Let slavery lift up its crest in the air, and here I solemnly vow, that if Jim Lane is compelled to add a note to such an infernal chorus, he breaks his sword and quits the field. [Thundering applause] Let us be bold—inscribe "freedom to all" upon our banners, and appear just what we are—the opponents of slavery. It is certain as if written in the book of fate, that this point must be reached before the war is over. Take this stand, and enthusiasm will be inspired in the ranks. In steadiness of purpose and courage each soldier will be a Spartan hero. The spirit of the Crusader will be united with the iron will of the Roman, and an army of such soldiers is invincible. [Cheers.] These things to you, Indianians, may appear strange, but when your military education has received that peculiar cast which experience is sure to give it, and which now pertains to the Kansas soldier, then will we march shoulder to shoulder, and victoriously too, against the enslavers and brutalizers of men, and against the traitors to the best government on earth.

Soldiers, we have a commander, on whose courage, skill and kindness of heart we may always confide. General Hunter has a Kansas education—he has suffered with us because of slavery, and he will, I know, indorse the policy I have advocated to-night.

It should be the business of Congress at its coming session, to adopt a law directing the President of the United States, by proclamation, to order the rebel States, within thirty or sixty days, to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, or, in default thereof, declare every slave free throughout their domains. So far as I am concerned, I hope that the Almighty will so direct the hearts of the rebels that, like Pharaoh, they will persist in their crime, and then we will invade them, and strike the shackles from every limb.

Provisions, too, should be made for settling the African in Hayti, Central or South America, and let the race form a nation by itself. Liberia has served a glorious purpose in teaching the world that these oppressed and wretched people are capable of supporting themselves, and of self-government. I look upon the republic of Liberia as the bud—yes, the full blown hope of the whole of Africa, and wish it every encouragement and success. But it is too many thousand miles for us to transport four million of slaves. This age has not the time and patience requisite to such a task.

But our own continent has room sufficient, with soil, climate and productions, suitable for the accommodation of this people, who in the mysteries of Providence have been thrown among us. Transportation to the places named may be made a practicable reality. The good of both races require their separation. Ages of oppression, ignorance and wrong have made the African a being inferior in intellect and social attainments to the Caucasian, and whilst together we shall always have low, cringing servility on the one hand, and lordly domination on the other. It is better for both parties that each enjoy the honors and responsibilities of a nationality of his own. In such an event our common humanity would make a vast stride towards perfection.

As such a proclamation might have the effect to liberate the slaves of many loyal citizens, I would cheerfully give my consent to have them paid out of the national treasury, [illegible]. Let us dare to do right, trusting to the principle that right makes might; and the great republic, once the wonder of the world, will emerge from these troubles purer, wealthier and stronger than ever.

These are among the reasons why freedom to all should be the watchword of the Kansas Brigade, and would to God I could publish it throughout the army, and to the whole nation. Let the wind waft it over the prairies of the West. Let the thunder of our cannon speak it in the ear of traitor tyrants. Let the mountains of Pennsylvania, Virginia and New England echo it to their people, let the sound swell from earth to heaven, and the Great God of angels and men, as its patron and friend, will give it success.

Again I thank you, friends of Indiana and of the Kansas Brigade, for the compliments of this occasion. I bid you all a hearty good night.

Cheer after cheer then rent the air. The Kansas boys then left for their tents, evidently a little proud of their commander, and the Indianians were not in the least inclined to relinquish their birth-right interest in the earnest and eloquent advocate of liberty, Jim Lane.

THE GUYANDOTTE MASSACRE.

Horrible Atrocities of the Rebels—The Traitors' Houses Burned by our Troops—Interesting Details by an Eyewitness.

Rev. J. C. Wheeler, Acting Adjutant of the Ninth Virginia (Union) Regiment, communicates the following account of the massacre at Guyandotte by the rebels and the subsequent burning of the town by our troops, to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*:

The undersigned, acting as Adjutant of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, would beg leave respectfully to report, that, on Sunday evening, the 10th inst., a little after 7 o'clock, the said regiment, consisting of only one hundred and fifty men yet in camp, was completely surprised by seven hundred cavalry, under command of Jenkins, the guerilla chief, and cut to pieces and captured, with the loss also of about thirty horses, a small stock of Government stores, and two hundred Enfield rifles. The dead and wounded on either side could not be clearly ascertained, but is supposed to be ten or twelve killed and twenty or thirty wounded. The enemy captured seventy prisoners, and their loss in killed and wounded was equal to, if not greater than, ours. They left one of their Captains dead in the street. His name was Hubbell, or a name similar in sound. Three other dead bodies of the enemy were found in the street, and they were seen to throw several from the suspension bridge into the Guyandotte, killed by our men while they were crossing the bridge; besides, a wagon load was hauled off in the night. Three of our dead were found—one was known to be shot one mile above town, on the bank of the Ohio river, and four in crossing the Guyandotte river. Several others are missing, and are supposed to be killed. Among the number is Capt. G. W. Bailey, of Portsmouth, who commanded a company in the railroad masked battery affair at Vienna, and also at Bull's Run. Among those taken prisoners are the Hon. K. V. Whaley, who was in command of the place; T. J. Hayslip, Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department; Captain Payne of Ohio, who was one of the first three to plant the stars and stripes on the walls of Monterey, in Mexico; and Captain Ross, of Ironton, an intelligent Scotchman. Captain Thomas of Higginsport, Ohio, is supposed to be taken, and also Dr. Morris of Ironton, the 1st Surgeon.

The rebels also arrested and took with them the following Union citizens, after having first taken and destroyed their goods: Wm. Dowthit, merchant, and his son; Dr. Rouse, druggist, who was also a Commissioner of the Federal Court; Albert White, and perhaps some others. At Barboursville they captured John W. Alford, candidate for the Legislature; Mathew Thompson, and all his goods; old Mr. Kyle and Morey. These prisoners were lashed together and compelled to walk. Among their other cruelties I will mention one incident: James E. Wood, a citizen of the place for many years, but now in the army, had his hand shot off. He was then run over by the cavalry, and his hips put out of place, but he managed to get into the middle of the suspension bridge, jumped off and swam to the opposite shore of the Guyandotte, where he was taken and his hands tied behind him, and refused anything to eat until a Secession woman almost compelled them to allow her to administer to his wants, and when they marched off, he was compelled to march afoot in his disabled condition.

The attack was so sudden and unexpected that not more than forty of our men got into line to resist them. Others, however, fought them singly, and those only made their escape who were satisfied at the start that the number of the enemy was too great to contend against, and fled immediately, except in a few instances, where they hid under houses and log piles until the enemy retired. Some fifty or sixty are known to have got away, and perhaps others will turn up.

The rebels held the place until about eight o'clock the next morning, when the steamboat Boston came up with about 200 of the 5th Virginia Regiment, under Col. Zeigler. They were joined by a number of the Home Guards of Lawrence county, Ohio, who had assembled at Proctorsville, opposite, to prevent the rebels from landing in Ohio, which they had threatened to do.

On the arrival of the Boston, some shots were fired at her from Guyandotte, which were answered by a shot from a small two-pounder, sending a ball through a rebel's brick house. The rebels immediately left on double-quick time, and the hypocritical secession citizens, who had been instrumental in getting up the attack, came on the bank of the Ohio with a great number of white flags, which they waived quite enthusiastically, supposing they could still deceive our brave Union men who had plead for them and saved their property from destruction, but it was all in vain. Their destruction was decreed by an indignant people, and three regiments would not have prevented them from burning the town. Our troops passed over; a few shots were fired at the rear guard of the retreating rebels, and a few arrests made of leading secessionists, among them H. H. Miller, who had been for some time with the rebel army, and came in with Jenkins and got trapped at home. E. A. Smith, who was seen firing with a revolver on our soldiers in the street; John S. Everett, who shot at one of our soldiers swimming the Guyandotte, and several others. And then the town was soon in flames. No Union man's house was set on fire, but several caught from the others. The town is, at least three-fourths of it, burnt up. All the stores, the hotel and the finest dwelling houses, are in ashes.

It is supposed that Jenkins went with his force to his own plantation, as the next night his warehouse was thrown open, a large fire burning in front of it, and a man with a lantern under the bank hailed the steamboat Moderator, but our Captain was not quite green enough to be caught in that secesh trap. He, however, rang the bell twice, as though he was going to land. But ten or twelve men showed themselves, and there is very little doubt that the warehouse was full of his ragamuffin crew.

When I left, there was a report that 3,000 infantry of the rebel army were at Barboursville, marching on Guyandotte, but I supposed it to be a false rumor.

Mr. Wheeler says, in addition to what he has written, that the first intimation he or any one else had of the attack upon the town, all was confusion, and indiscriminate fighting was going on in the streets. The attack was made about seven o'clock in the evening, and in a short time the rebels formed their lines around the town. Mr. Wheeler made his escape, in company with his little boy, by running into a corn field with a heavy fire in his rear. He walked all night before he met a man whom he dared to approach upon the subject of crossing the river. When he did finally encounter a Union (?) man, he had to employ the persuasive chink of the almighty dollar before he could be accommodated. Congressman Whaley acted gallantly, appearing in the streets and urging his men to resistance. The Secession citizens who knew of the contemplated attack, had succeeded in completely deluding Whaley's men. There was not a single picket out at the time of the attack, and no alarm was given.

The Guyandotte Affair.

A merchant of this city was a passenger on board the steamer General McClellan, on the Ohio river, near Guyandotte, last Sunday night, when that place was taken by the rebels. When they arrived at Sedara, a small town on the Virginia side, about nine or ten miles this side of Guyandotte, they found the town in general consternation. It was about midnight, and the women and children, several hundred in number, came rushing aboard, scantily attired, screaming with fright, for their safety. They had heard of the taking of Guyandotte, and expected the rebels would be upon them in a few minutes. Captain Wright of the General McClellan kindly received them on board. The passengers now were very naturally freightened, and desired to move off to a place of safety. The mate requested the permission of the Colonel, a pompous personage, to depart. It was plumply refused.

The Colonel, however, was compelled to succumb to the resolute Captain. He landed his Sedara people next morning, and resolutely proceeded on his way to Guyandotte with the stars and stripes waving over him, although he did not know what reception he might meet with at that point. Our informant states that the rebels killed and took about 250 soldiers at Guyandotte, with about 800 stand of arms. When he passed up Guyandotte was a smoking mass of ruins.—*Cin. Enq., Nov. 15th.*

Gross Conduct of our own Soldiers on the Hannibal and St. Jo. Railroad.

[From the Quincy Whig.]

On Monday last, three persons, two of whom were soldiers, belonging to the 16th regiment, got on board the train at Colchester, for this city, without tickets. They declared their determination to come on at all hazards, and as the train neared Tennessee, they fixed their bayonets, and cocked their muskets preparatory to resistance. They were, however, ejected from the cars, and as the train was moving off, one of them raised his piece and fired, the ball passing beneath the train and wounding a citizen who was standing on the other side.

But a short time since nine persons belonging to the same regiment, got on one of the trains upon the same Road, with muskets ready for use, expressing their determination not to be put off, and they were obliged to let them remain. Supt. Mead informs us that these occurrences are by no means rare and that members of this regiment are constantly on the line of the Road, with their muskets, making improper demonstrations. This is all wrong, and for the credit of the regiment, the officers should see that it is stopped immediately.

THE CAUSE IN KENTUCKY.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Edmondson county, on the 7th inst., says:

Brownsville was again occupied on Saturday evening by three hundred Confederate soldiers. They are robbing the country of every article of clothing and bedding and provisions, stock, and grain that can be of value to an army. Many citizens are leaving their homes and all to the mercy of the most [illegible] enemy that [illegible] any country. With their wives and little children they are seeking protection in other States.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Further Incidents of the Bombardment and Capture of Port Royal.

CIRCUIT OF THE CANNONADING FLEET.

The plan of the naval attack was arranged with great skill. Three circuits of the channel were taken. At each circuit a broadside was opened on the fort opposite. In this way the whole force of the fleet was brought to bear upon the enemy with irresistible effect. Each firing met with a prompt response. After the first circuit the small gunboats took their positions at discretion, choosing any point of attack which to them looked more effective. A number of them congregated in a cove, some distance up the inlet, and commanding a range of the rear of the forts. As the rear of the forts were comparatively unprotected, an attack in this direction would have most destructive effect upon the two garrisons.

The second circuit was only performed by the Wabash, Susquehanna, and Bienville. The Bienville, occupying the head of the starboard column, was necessarily nearer each of the forts than either of the other ships.

Capt. Smith, the of Bienville, as stated elsewhere, is a South Carolinian, and so is Capt. Drayton, the of Pocahontas. In the movements of the cannonading fleet the two vessels came side by side, and the two Captains standing on the wheelhouses, facing each other.

"Three cheers for South Carolina!" shouted Captain Smith, swinging his hat over his head with enthusiasm.

"Three cheers for South Carolina and the American flag!" responded Capt. Drayton, in a voice equally stentorious, and with a circuitous movement of his hat equally enthusiastic.

At one time, when the Bienville was within short range of Fort Walker, the whole fire of the fort was concentrated upon her, and she was struck in several places. One shot passed through the ship just forward of the foremast between the upper decks, and through the water line. Another struck one of the forward boat gavits; the third hit the funnel, and the fourth cut a shroud off. The most destructive shot was one that, after striking the water, glanced and hit the forward division under the bulwarks, and, passing through a beam a foot and a half thick, killed two men, and wounded two others. The men were employdd at one of the guns.

Each round was of course more terrible than its predecessor, for the ships got still better and still closer range; the batteries answered manfully for at least two hours, by which time several of their guns were dismounted, and the place was evidently getting hot. Then they had a respite while the Wabash was taking her tow up the bay, and when the next round was opened, they were evidently crippled. They kept up the fight more than four hours, and while the last shower of shell fell in upon them, their suffering must have been remarkable. At any rate, as the train of ships came towards them again, preparing to belch forth another tempest, a white flag was raised. Commodore Dupont instantly sent a small boat ashore carrying the American ensign and a flag of truce, in order to discover if the enemy were really conquered, and when the boat reached land, the battery was entirely deserted. The American flag was raised instantly for the first time in South Carolina since it was pulled down last April on the walls of Fort Sumter.

OUR VICTORY CELEBRATED.

The eager spectators all through the fleet were not slow to discover this. The officers jumped to their feet, half of them with tears starting out of their eyes, shook each other's hands, and danced around on the quarter deck, before they could find words to announce the news to the men. Then came three prodigious cheers from every one on board, and the band struck up the Star Spangled Banner, while all were straining their eyes to catch a glimpse of the well loved colors now victoriously restored, and once more dominant in this hot-bed of Rebellion. Every transport in the fleet took up the cheering, and the bands played national airs: Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, and "I wish I was in Dixie." The secession flag was struck at a quarter of three o'clock; so that technically the engagement may be said to have lasted five hours; it had, however, terminated more than half an hour previous to this, and the cessation during the fight amounted to about three quarters of an hour. A message was speedily brought to Gen. Sherman from Commodore Dupont, announcing the result, and declaring the Commodore's readiness to assist the General in the landing of the troops.

SKETCH OF GENERAL DRAYTON.

The rebel General Thomas F. Drayton, who commanded the Southern troops in general, but who, it seems, was also in command of Fort Walker, is a native of South Carolina, and was born in 1808, in Charleston. In 1823 he was appointed a West Point cadet, and on the first of July, 1828, graduated, and became Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry, from which position he resigned on the 15th of August, 1836. Subsequently he was appointed to the lucrative post of resident engineer of the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad.

In 1838 he resigned, and occupied no very prominent office until the breaking out of the rebellion. Owing to the scarcity of West Point graduates in South Carolina, he was immediately made a General. His brother commanded the United States gunboat Pocahontas—one of the fleet.

SKETCH OF COLONEL ELLIOT.

Colonel Elliot, who was in command of Fort Beauregard, is believed to be a Tennessean by birth. The telegraph not having furnished his first name, we cannot be certain of his identity. It is probable, however, that he is the Lieut. Colonel George Elliot who commanded Col. Williamson's regular Tennessee mounted volunteers, from September, 1814, to April, 1815. He greatly distinguished himself in the battle of New Orleans, where he was wounded. Afterwards (in March, 1818,) he served under General Jackson. He was advanced to a coloneicy in 1818, and has held that grade ever since.

Efficiency of the Blockade Admitted by the Rebels.

A late number of the New Orleans *Crescent* says;

The heretofore magic word, cotton, is scarcely lisped now-a days on the flags. Some parties—would-be operators—hope that the blockade may be broken or raised, but hoping will not effect it. *It is manifest that Great Britain will adhere to the position she assumed months ago*—a strict neutrality. There has been much talk and also a great many comments on what has been termed running the Lincoln blockade. Reports—and they will prove to be simple reports—say that 516 vessels have run the blockade since the 16th of May last. This is a very wild estimate, even if it is supported by returns or statements in the departments at Richmond. The blockade was enforced off the mouths of the Mississippi river on the 25th of May, at which time there were forty sail of vessels in this port outward bound, which were permitted to go to sea. The blockade commenced off Mobile and Pensacola about the same time. Vessels were allowed to leave these ports till the 8th of June. So far as New Orleans is to be considered, the last arrivals, via the Balize, were on the 29th of May last. There have been some arrivals and departures of schooners from the bayous on the Gulf. There have been some coasting vessels on the coast of Carolina evading the blockade; but all these will not count up 516. On the other hand, the Hessian steamer South Carolina has captured *seventeen schooners* in attempting to run the gauntlet between New Orleans and Texas ports. There have been only three or four vessels from Europe—one the Bermuda—that have successfully run the blockade. Some few West India traders have met with success on the Carolina coast. It is misleading foreign governments to make assertions of this character, that the blockade is easily avoided, when not a vessel has entered the port of New Orleans via the river for five months; and only one via the lake from a foreign port. Great Britain and France recognize the closing of our ports, whether it is effectual or ineffectual. It is, however, thought the steamer Nashville has got out of the port of Charleston and gone somewhere. It is also evident that the steamer Theodora, or Gordon, made a successful trip from that port to Cuba and back.

The Excelsior Cavalry Regiment of Kansas.

We are gratified to learn that this excellent regiment of Kansas Cavalry is rapidly filling up, and will soon be ready for the field. It is mustering at Fort Leavenworth, and its commanding officer, Col. A. C. Davis, was in the city yesterday, with his requisition for necessary equipments, &c. Col. Davis's is the twelfth regiment raised in Kansas, and notwithstanding the number already enlisted in that young State, the energy and reputation of Col. Davis promises to put the Twelfth Regiment in the field, filled to the maximum, in much less time than any regiment has yet been raised.

In a communication from our Kansas correspondent, published in our issue of the 7th inst., the following paragraph occurs:

"Among the new regiments, I beg leave to mention by name that of the "Excelsior Cavalry," commanded by Hon. A. C. Davis. I predict for this regiment a glorious future. Its material thus far is decidedly above the ordinary standard, and the high character and ability of its officers promise an efficiency of service not often excelled. Col. Davis himself is a young man of the finest physique and bearing, with all the most honored traits of the soldier. He is generous, patriotic and brave—just the man to be idolized by his men and dreaded by the rebels. And the sequel will show that these words of commendation are not unworthily bestowed. His regiment will soon be complete."

We believe our correspondent has not overstated Col. Davis's merits. Although young in years, he has already occupied many stations of importance, and always demonstrated his ability to serve the public to their interest and satisfaction; and his enthusiastic temperament, unfailing sagacity and untiring energy will find their most natural field of usefulness in active service against the rebels. Young men who desire to enter the cavalry service can do no better than to put themselves under the command of one so well calculated to lead them on to victory and distinction.

Three more companies are wanted to complete the "Excelsior," and those who speak first will be fortunate in entering the war well mounted and equipped, and under an able and gallant leader. The Excelsior Regiment will probably be attached to the deservedly popular brigade of Gen. James H. Lane.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

☞ Apropos to the arrival of a messenger (a British subject) from North Carolina, to conduct the two sons of the late Senator Douglas to that State, that their property by inheritance may not be confiscated to the rebel government, is the following decision arrived at not long since by the Cabinet:

"That hereafter no passes will be granted to Northern persons who desire to go South to endeavor to save their property from confiscation. This course has been deemed necessary, as facts have been shown that some Northern men who have been thus favored have given valuable information to the Secessionists. It is almost impossible to discriminate in these cases between loyal men and traitors, and the only way to remedy the evil is to refuse [illegible]."

Letter from Romney.

[A lady in this city permits us to publish the following highly interesting letter from her son, a soldier in the 5th Ohio regiment, now at Romney, Virginia. We omit certain statements as to the force at Romney, and proposed movements, though they would not be by any means comforting to the enemy. The account given of the people of Romney, is full of information of general interest. Of course we all feel sorry for the gallant and handsome soldiers of the 5th because the pretty girls of Romney are so bitterly secesh that they will not look at the boys as they march. We'll warrant, however, that the pretty little creatures see enough out of the corners of their eyes, even when their noses are turned up (terrible distortion!) to pick out the finest looking Yankees.]—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

ROMNEY, Nov. 8, 1861.

Everything and everybody here is secesh, the women especially, and they take a great deal of pains to insult the boys on every occasion, by sneers and remarks. For instance, while McFarland and I were walking down street, one of them says, "There goes two of Lincoln's pups." I gave her an answer, but will not say what. She said no more, but commenced singing something about the Stars and Bars and Dixie's land, and kept it up as long as we could hear. They have three women in jail here for poisoning some of the boys of the 8th Ohio regiment. They sold the boys pies containing poison.

The folks here don't pretend to be Union at all, but say they are secesh and proud of it.

We are under General Kelly, and a very fine officer he is too—a soldier all over. We had a grand review of the whole force this afternoon.

* * * We expect some 10,000 more shortly. Then "On to Winchester" will be the cry. We expect the 6th, 9th and 10th regiments here soon. * * Everything looks like war. Here you see a captain of cavalry drilling, there a battery going up street, and one cannot go one square without a pass. There is a sentinel stationed at every corner, and it is necessary, for you have no idea how black the people look at soldiers, just as though they would like to kill any one of them. We came here in the same way that we went over our mountain march. We did not get off the cars at Oakland, but kept on to New Creek. We then got off and started on a march of 22 miles. We had a good turnpike all the way, with the exception of six miles. This is the finest country I have ever seen. The scenery on the road was splendid, and on our right was the grand old Alleghany mountains; on our left a beautiful valley. Splendid farms lay along the whole route, and, in fact, it looks like a civilized country, though very much secesh. But General Kelly makes them walk straight. When he came here there were some 2,000 secesh, and they had batteries planted, but what surprises me most, how our troops took the place. There was only one way to get here, and that was through a narrow gap, which was only wide enough for two wagons to pass, and a man could no more climb up the sides of it than he could the side of a house, and they had cannon planted so they could command the whole gap. Two hundred of our men, with a battery there, could keep out an army, but, as some of the boys sent a few shell amongst them, away they went. We captured their battery, ammunition, tents, provisions, wagons, horses, in fact everything—but did not kill many or take many prisoners. There are some very fine looking girls here, but bitter secesh.

A very pretty girl was sitting at a window when the regiment was passing, and she would not even look out as we passed, although the band was playing at the time, but she sat there and turned up her dainty nose at us. That is the way they all do. If you meet one as you walk along the street, she is sure to throw out some slur, but we don't care for that. I think our going to Kentucky is all over, for awhile at least. We are on the Upper Potomac, only sixteen miles from the Big Potomac, so I would not be surprised if we would see Washington yet. We are about one hundred miles from Harper's Ferry, in sight of the Blue Ridge on one side, and the Alleghanies on the other.

The Charleston Mercury on the Coast Expedition.

[From the Charleston Mercury, 9th.]

SOUTH CAROLINA AND HER INVADERS.

South Carolina began the war; and it is, perhaps, fitting, in the nature of things, that she should end it. The rage and hate of her enemies have precipitated them on her coast. They came to punish her for daring to assert her liberties and independence. Hence, as General Butler of Massachusetts says, "The war is to be illuminated by her burning cities and villages." We have foreseen, and have deprecated the wretched policy which has induced the invasion of the State. We have wished that it could have been otherwise; and that the redemption of Maryland, and the protection of South Carolina, had been accomplished by fighting on the banks of the Potomac.

But since all our efforts to shield South Carolina from invasion have failed, we await with cheerfulness, the fate which is upon us. There are few calamities without some redeeming advantages, to those who suffer. We can, and we will, make this invasion another occasion for illustrating the characteristics of Southern soldiers. "Let the invaders come," is the unanimous feeling of our people. Our Yankee enemies will, sooner or later, learn to their cost, the difference between invaders for spoils and power, and defenders of their liberties, their homes, and their native land. If they can take Charleston, with twenty-five thousand men, let them have it. We are unworthy to possess it; and it will be a fitting memorial—laid in ashes—of our imbecility and base degeneracy.

But if, on the contrary, we shall give to every one of our invaders, who shall remain on our soil, a prison above it, or a grave beneath it—will it not end the contest? Carolinians, the great cause of the Confederacy rests on your arms. Strike for the independence of the Confederate States, your homes, and your native land. It has pleased God to place upon you the responsibility of closing, as he did that of commencing, this glorious war. Free and far, let your names spread amongst the nations of the earth as one of the freest, bravest and most enlightened people that has lived in the tide of time. Let us all, with one heart, repeat the noble sentiment of one of her dead sons: "It is better for South Carolina to be the cemetery of free men than the home of slaves."

How Musical Artists Affect Each Other.

The Countess Merlin, in her memoirs of Madame Malibran, gives a charming instance of this: "The presence," she says, "of Mademoiselle Sontag, at the Italian theatre, was fresh stimulus for Maria's talent, and contributed to its perfection. Each time that the former obtained a brilliant triumph, Maria wept, and exclaimed, '*Mon Dieu!* why does she sing so well?' then from these tears sprang a beauty and sublimity of harmony, of which the public had the benefit. It was the ardent desire of amateurs to hear these two charming artists sing together in the same opera; but they mutually feared each other, and for some time the much coveted gratification was deferred. One night they met at a concert at my house; a sort of plot had been laid, and toward the middle of the concert they were asked to sing the duet in 'Tancredi.' For a few moments they showed tear, hesitation; but at last they yielded, and approached the piano, amidst the acclamations of all present. They both seemed agitated and disturbed, and observant of each other; but presently the conclusion of the symphony fixed their attention, and the duet began. The enthusiasm their singing excited was vivid, and so equally divided, that at the end of the duet, and in the midst of the applause, they gazed at each other, bewildered, delighted, astonished; and by a spontaneous movement, and involuntary attraction, their hands and lips met, and a kiss of peace was given and received with all the vivacity and sincerity of youth. The scene was charming, and has assuredly not been forgotten by those who witnessed it."

Fire in the Boston Menagerie.

Of the destruction by fire of George K. Goodwin & Co.'s extensive menagerie, last Tuesday night, at Boston, the *Journal* of that city says:

Among the animals lost, was a Royal Bengal Tiger, said to have been the largest and best specimen in the country, and the most valued of any single animal in the collection. The other animals were all fine specimens, and numbered three lions, four leopards, two African tigers, two bears, a hyena, jakal, African goat, muskcat, leopardcat, horned horse, about forty monkeys, two trick mules, three trick ponies and five horses, all of which perished. No person could be found who heard a single growl or groan from any of the animals, and as they were all found dead after the fire had been extinguished, the probability is that all were smothered to death before the flames reached any of the cages.

The animals alone were valued at about $10,000, and probably could not have been purchased for that sum. Besides this, the loss in wagons, harness, &c., was of considerable amount, and in further addition, a fine collection of wax statuary, owned by Mr. Charles Gossett, and valued at between $3,000 and $4,000, was destroyed.

The Prisoners' Depot at Sandusky.

[From the Sandusky Register.]

Col. Hoffman has been already some days in town, and has completed all the preliminary arrangements for the renting of a portion of Johnson's Island for a Prisoner's Depot, and for putting up the structures to be erected. Messrs. P. Gregg and W. T. West have undertaken to erect the buildings required, and have already entered upon their work. The first cargo of lumber—40,000 feet—went over yesterday afternoon; locations for the erections were looked up, and in a very few days the Island will be one scene of bustle and activity.

The structures to be put up are of considerable magnitude and 16 in number. There are to be three buildings for "Officers' Quarters," each 105 feet by 24, and two stories high, one for Soldiers' Quarters, four for quarters for prisoners—officers, each 122 feet by 29, and two stories high, four for quarters for prisoners—privates, one hospital, one store house and two block houses.

An approximate idea may be formed of what is to be done, when it is understood that the buildings to be erected will require about 700,000 feet of lumber and 500,000 shingles. The buildings are also to have 375 windows, each of twelve panes of 9 by 14 glass. In other words, 4500 panes of glass are to let the in daylight and reveal the outer world.

We cannot see how any finer place for a Prisoners' Depot could be selected in the world. The isolation, the surroundings, the lay of the ground, and all combined, render it just the place.

PERIL OF ARMY SURGEONS.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 14th says:

Dr. W. Lee White, Surgeon of the Second Kentucky Regiment in Western Virginia, and Dr. Wirtz, the Medical Director, were fired at repeatedly on Sunday last, at Gauley, by the rebels across the river, as they were proceeding with a red flag to rescue some wounded men of the pickets. The rebels paid no respect to the flag, but fired at least a dozen shots at it. The Doctors, however, escaped without injury, and brought the wounded men safely into camp.

☞ C. H. Foster has been appointed Superintendent of the [illegible] Rock Island R. R., and [illegible] Manager of the same.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle of Belmont.

[Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

COLUMBUS, KY., Nov. 7, 11 o'clock P. M.

I have just returned from the battle-field, and am too much fatigued to give you anything like a detailed account of the great and glorious victory we have achieved here to-day. Suffice it to say the defeat of the enemy was overwhelming and disastrous, leaving the field strewn with their dead and wounded, to say nothing of the over coats, knapsacks, guns, etc., they threw aside the better to facilitate their inglorious flight. We pursued them about seven miles to their boats, where we captured large quantities of ammunition, etc. The gallant One Hundred and Fifty-fourth regiment charged up to within fifty yards of the boats on which they embarked, under the most terrific cannonade from their gunboats, which fortunately overshot our men, doing no damage whatever, with the exception of Colonel Smith having his horse shot from under him.

The enemy's forces amounted to full 7,000, and were commanded by Gen. McClernand in person, assisted by Gen. Bowling, who is among the prisoners. Gen. Bowling was captured by Rev. James Rogers, of Somerville, who at the same time captured a stand of colors. Col. Dougherty is also a prisoner, and Col. Beaufort, who came down with a flag of truce the other day from Cairo, is among the slain, and several others of their field officers are either killed or captured.

Our forces actively engaged at first consisted of the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteers, commanded by Col. John V. Wright; the Twenty second, commanded by Col. Thomas J. Freeman; the Second by J. Knox Walker; the Twenty-first by Col. Picket, and Col. Tappan's Thirteenth Arkansas regiment. These four regiments, making in all about twenty-five hundred effective men, bore up most gallantly against three to one for more than two hours. General Pillow had chief command, and deserves all the praise for doing some of the most desperate fighting ever done on this continent. General Cheatham, however, when our men had been beaten back with the loss of one battery, (Captain Watson's,) carried over Colonel Russell's Ninth Tennessee regiment, Colonel Marks's Eleventh Louisiana, and Colonel Smith's One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee, retook the battery, and carried death and destruction among them everywhere. The Fourth commanded by Lieut. Colonel O. P. Strahl, was also ordered over, but was held in reserve and did not actively engage in the fight. This was owing to a simultaneous attack made on the batteries by the gunboats, as well as the apprehension that a land force was moving on us from the Kentucky side. A portion of this regiment, however, was detailed to bring in the wounded of the Lincolnites who were left on the field. A great number were thus taken up and cared for, and the men are just now returning to their encampment. The scene is a sad enough spectacle by moonlight, and how much worse it will be in daylight I cannot tell.

Our loss is considerable, the heaviest being sustained by the four regiments first engaged. Captain J. Welby Armstrong, of the Second regiment, was killed, and Captain Saffarrans severely wounded. No other commissioned officers, except Lieut. Walker, either killed or wounded.

Lieut. Walker is not considered dangerous.

Capt. Taylor, of Pickett's regiment, and Capt. Wm. Jackson, of Jackson's battery, are both dangerously wounded.

Capt. Burton's company, Thirteenth regiment, was literally cut to pieces, Lieut. Ray being killed. We have lost a few commissioned officers, but I am unable, at this time to learn their names.

Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing, will amount to one hundred and fifty, while that of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, must be from five to eight hundred at least. We also captured several wagons, two stand of colors, and some pieces of artillery. The battle lasted nearly all day, and was terrific throughout.

Yours, in haste, JUVENIS.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by one of our volunteers, a member of Col. Pickett's regiment, who participated in the battle near Columbus, to his brother in this city:

COLUMBUS, Nov. 7—11 P. M.

* * * The battle lasted from 11 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M., and resulted in great loss on both sides. Col. Tappan's Arkansas regiment lost fifty or sixty killed, and about two hundred wounded. Our regiment (Colonel Pickett's Tennessee) sustained the next heaviest casualties—our killed being sixteen, and wounded about one hundred. Col. Pickett had his horse shot four times. Our force, when we were attacked, was about twenty-four hundred strong, under command of Gen. Pillow; and after maintaining our position against the assaults of eight thousand for two hours, our ammunition being exhausted, we retreated to the river, where we were reinforced by Gen. Cheatham's brigade.

Watson's battery, which had been taken by the enemy, was then recaptured, after great loss, and the complete rout of the Federals. The vicinity of the battery was strewn with the dead for a hundred yards.

News Concerning Price and McCulloch.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 5, 1861.—From gentlemen who have just arrived from the northern portion of the State, we learn that Gen. McCulloch is camping near the State border, and that troops are daily flocking to join his forces. Gen. Price's army is now at Neosho, which is about forty miles from the Arkansas line. He has seventeen thousand men, but they are indifferently armed and poorly clad, but their patriotism rises above these obstacles, and they are waiting with the eagerness of a wolf for his prey to pounce upon the Lincoln forces. Gen. Price was compelled to retreat from Lexington from the sad fact that he had no ammunition, but he is now prepared for Fremont, and desires to decoy him away from the railroads, when he will give him fight, and re enact the Oak Hills victory.

Your readers will probably remember that Neosho is the village which was destroyed by Jim Lane and his motley crew of jayhawkers. We met to-day an old editor from that place, who had his office consumed by the flames from that rabble.

The Legislature of this State met in extra session yesterday. Thos. Fletcher presiding in the Senate, and Bradly Bunch speaker of the House. The senatorial question is the principal theme when there is no very interesting war news to tower over that issue. The candidates are Hon. R. W. Johnson, Hon. C. B. Mitchell, Gen. Jas. Yell, Gen. Albert Pike, and several others. The first named gentleman will unquestionably be chosen on the first ballot, but who will be the other successful man, cannot with certainty be determined at this period. Yours, etc., KEY.

Gen. Thomas holding Schoepff Back.

["Wild Cat" Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

Gen. Schoepff, the commander of the army in the Cumberland Mountains, (I said commander, which I believe is untrue, for he dares not to move a peg until he has the sign manual of Gen. Thomas, who stays back at Crab Orchard or Dick Robinson,) is a Hungarian, well qualified, so far as I can judge after a week's acquaintance, for the command. But he is stopped, checkmated, fretted, worried, tormented- and annoyed every hour by the necessity of asking the consent of General Thomas to do this, that or the other thing. He hardly dares to post a picket or send out a scout without the permission of the Crab Orchard General first had and obtained. Then again, the Quartermaster sends up his stores by the mouthful. At no one time since the army advanced have we had three days' provisions in camp. If Gen. Schoepff is worth a row of pins, he surely is worthy of being trusted with some discretion, and ought not to be compelled to keep an army of 5,000 men doing police duty, while the golden moments in which the conquest of East Tennessee and Kentucky are to be completed, are slipping unmarked and unnoticed like the sand in the glass.

PALMER'S MAP OF VIRGINIA.—A map of Virginia, showing the distribution of its slave population from the census of 1860, has been prepared by Major Palmer for the laudable and patriotic purpose of creating a fund for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the United States army. By the system of shades, that which is intended to be represented (the percentage of the slaves in each county of the State) is seen at a glance. In the opinion of the highest authorities, "it goes far towards telling deepest the story of secession in Virginia," since the darkest shades show the darkest haunts of rebellion.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* of the 14th says Governor Morton stated on Monday in a conversation with some gentlemen in that city that there would be ready within a week in Ohio and Indiana 16,000 men, and that they would at once be ordered into Kentucky.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS
OVAL CARBON OIL
LAMP CHIMNEYS.
Patented September 1861.

The best that have ever yet been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons: [illegible]

Manufactured by
E. D. DITHRIDGE,
At the
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
PITTSBURG, PA.
For sale by [illegible]

H. A. AMELUNG,
Packer of Provisions for
HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS.
[illegible]

$6,500 TO LOAN ON
[illegible]

WISCONSIN PAR CURRENCY.
Bought at Milwaukee Rates.

ILLINOIS STUMP-TAIL,
Wisconsin Discredited Currency,
AND ALL UNCURRENT MONEY,
WANTED,
At better rates than any "Bank-Note List."
JAMES BOYD,
30 South Clark street,
Exchange Bank Building, (entrance at Iron Steps, south end of the building.)

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!!
WAR RISKS.
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established..........1841.
CAPITAL NEARLY $3,000,000.
This Company grants War Risks to the amount of $1000 on the lives of soldiers. Premium payable QUARTERLY if desired.
OLCOTT & BOYD, Agents,
No. 2 Clark st., cor. South Water st.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
Ship Chandlers,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Twines and Cordage.
243 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c.
SAILS,
TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tents in the following States and Territories, viz:—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice.
GEO. F. FOSTER. C. H. HARDENBERGH.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
133 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,
Soaps and Perfumery, and
YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROS.

KEEP WARM.—
MERINO WRAPPERS,
SILK WRAPPERS,
Merino Drawers! Silk Drawers!
FOR LADIES,
FOR GENTLEMEN,
FOR BOYS,
A Complete Stock
AT LOW PRICES.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE Agency for
AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINES.
Prices, $40, $65, and $200.
—ALSO—
PARR'S AMERICAN CAMP CHEST,
Which contains a complete Camp outfit for four persons,
Price, $21.00.
Orders by Mail, or Express, will receive prompt attention.
BOWEN BRO.'S,
74 and 76 Lake Street.

GREAT CARPET HALL.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St......135 & 137
UP STAIRS.

WHOLESALE TOYS.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
No. 108 LAKE STREET.
Jobber and Wholesale Dealer in
TOYS!
Be particular in finding the number,
☞ 108 LAKE STREET.

SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE, PLEASE NOTICE.
CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON
EXPRESS LINE.
Under management and control of "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY" of Canada.
By a new and most desirable arrangement for shipment of Produce the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY" are to run an
EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN
Through from WINDSOR, opposite Detroit, to PORTLAND
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS!
Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of SPECIAL MESSENGERS, who will go through with each train. This arrangement is such as to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore given to freight.
Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."
For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to
A. WALLINGFORD,
Agent Great Western Railway Company,
Cor. Lake and Dearborn street, Chicago.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
And at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
See Our Stock Before Buying.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER,
AT 24 HOURS' NOTICE,
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake-st.

PROF. GIRAC, Professor at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced [illegible]

FROM AUCTION,
AT A GREAT SACRIFI
300 Boxes,
3,500 Pieces,
BONNET RIBBO
—AT—
WHOLESALE ONL
AT THIRTY per cent less than ever before in this market. The above goods are the new styles imported this season.
30 Boxes
DOUBLE FACED RIBBO
The Latest Novelty in the Paris M
150 Pieces
BONNET VELV
In Choice Colors,
SCARLET, CRIMSON, MAGENT
BLUE, PURPLE, WHITE and B
Also—50 Pieces
HIGH COLORED
PLAID TRIMMING VELVE
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE ST
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NOTICE T
COUNTRY CUSTOME
I will send by express to customers in any part of the country, promptly, samples of [illegible]
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAK
Or any kind of DRY GOODS [illegible] or may select or not, at pleasure [illegible] express charges one way [illegible] cents on a package of twenty-five [illegible] tance under two hundred miles.
OPPORTUNITY, AT A TRIFLING EXPE
Of seeing a choice selection from the [illegible] Goods west of New York.

STATIONERS' HAL
No. 140 Lake Street, Chicag
BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONE
STATIONE
STATIONE
PRINTING,
PRINTING,
PRINTING,
BOOK BINDIN
BOOK BINDIN
BOOK BINDIN
PAPER RULING,
PAPER RULING,
PAPER RULING,
GOLD PE
GOLD PE
GOLD PE
ACCOUNT BOOK
Made to order of any desirable style of PRINTING AND BINDING, and [illegible] quired in the
OFFICE OR COUNTING R
Furnished at the LOWEST LIVING PR
F. MUNSON, 140 Lake S

ALBUMS! ALBU
AT FASSETT & COOK
Emporium of Photographic
FASSETT takes this method of informing friends, customers and the public generally [illegible] promised stock of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBU
Selected and purchased by his Agent in New
HAVE ARRIVED,
And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited [illegible] Now, while the assortment is fresh and the time to make selections
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FASSETT & COOK are still making these daily of those exquisite keep-sakes,
Carte de Visite!
The beauty of which has created for them ment an enviable reputation.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink, types and every style of desirable Pictures sured that the aim of Mr. FASSETT (the member of the firm) is to produce and the
BEST PICTURES,
Unsurpassed by any in the
We have also the largest and best selected
GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAM
Ever brought to this market, all of which customers lower than can be
ADVICE TO SITTERS
Ladies wishing to bring their children for should dress them in light colors or plain goods, and choose the hours of eleven and one for adults these short winter days and 3 P. M.
We would advise all parties visiting
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
To hand in their orders at once sufficient time to accommodate all.

"WASHINGTON MILLS
BALMORAL SKIRTS
Just received, a splendid assortment of
HOSIERY AND GLOVE
From Auction—ALL BARGAINS season.
CLOAKS
Some new styles, both Ladies' and
Just Received.
A fine assortment of
WOOL HOOD
AND
"SHETLAND CLOU
IN ALL COLORS.
New styles of "Pacific Mills" and
DELAINES
Some beautiful
Dress Goods, Very Lo
Just Opened at
STRYKER & CO
141........LAKE STREET

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO
SHOW CAS
MANUFACTURER
83.......DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 430.

TO INVESTO
[illegible]

FROM AUCTION,
AT A GREAT SACRIFIC
300 Boxes,
3,500 Pieces,
BONNET RIBBON
—AT—
WHOLESALE ONLY
AT THIRTY per cent less than ever before [illegible] in this market. The above goods are the most [illegible] styles imported this season.
30 Boxes
DOUBLE FACED RIBBONS,
The Latest Novelty in the Paris Mark
150 Pieces
BONNET VELVE
In Choice Colors,
SCARLET, CRIMSON, MAGENTA, [illegible] BLUE, PURPLE, WHITE and BLACK.
Also—50 Pieces
HIGH COLORED
PLAID TRIMMING VELVET
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NOTICE T
COUNTRY CUSTOMER
[illegible]
OPPORTUNITY, AT A TRIFLING EXP
Goods west of New York. P. PALM

STATIONERS' HALL
No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago
BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY
STATIONERY
STATIONERY
PRINTING,
PRINTING,
PRINTING,
BOOK BINDING
BOOK BINDING
BOOK BINDING
PAPER RULING,
PAPER RULING,
PAPER RULING,
GOLD PENS
GOLD PENS
GOLD PENS
ACCOUNT BOOKS
[illegible]
OFFICE OR COUNTING ROO
Furnished at the LOWEST LIVING PRICE
F. MUNSON, 140 Lake Stree

ALBUMS! ALBUMS
AT FASSETT & COOK'S
Emporium of Photographic A
[illegible]
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM
Selected and purchased by his Agent in New Yo
HAVE ARRIVED,
And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and [illegible]
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Carte de Visite!
PHOTOGRAPHS,
BEST PICTURES,
Unsurpassed by any in the count
GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES
ADVICE TO SITTERS!
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

"WASHINGTON MILLS
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
CLOAKS
Just Received,
WOOL HOODS
AND
"SHETLAND CLOUDS"
IN ALL COLORS.
DELAINES
Dress Goods, Very Low
Just Opened at
STRYKER & CO.'S,

M. TERHUNE,
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER
CHICAGO, ILL.

Special Notices.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's [illegible] Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, [illegible] State street.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. oc24-1tew-3m

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. [illegible]WALDT, [illegible] Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

Catarrh in the Nose.

The next step being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and lastly the lungs.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues during Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,

H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS,
99.......South Clark Street.......99

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.

At the Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 3404.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing European Furs and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other houses in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.
Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 152 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

[illegible] of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.
Branch of 530 Broadway, New York.
All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of
PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,
together with every variety of Fittings for the same. Steam Boilers and Boiler Flues, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam, Power and Hand Pumps,
STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,
for Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches and Dwellings. Particular attention given to small and Brass Castings and Babbit Metal.
102 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
and dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SKINS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
and dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
[illegible]
Also constantly receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER [illegible] reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. [illegible] reams Manilla do. Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. [illegible] kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. [illegible] which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible [illegible]
Cash paid for Rags.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
A DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
[illegible]
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
[illegible]

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. B. McCABE, Physician and Surgeon,
[illegible]
FEMALE DISEASES, &C.,
[illegible]
FREE OF CHARGE.
[illegible]

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN, on first class securities, from one to five years, in sums to suit.
Commercial Paper Wanted.
S. P. DOWNING & CO. 52 Clark-st.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
CHAMBERS & LEE, 1[illegible] Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF
J. T. VAN VLECK,
No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall,)
New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE
—AND—
Collection Office,
BURKAM & SONS,
17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO.
F. O. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.
THE UNION BANK,
BENTON,

Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO., Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861.
JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured, by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.
E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets..........Chicago, Ill.
Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO
Incorporated..........February, 1857.
Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS.
From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
No. 52 Clark Street..........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.
Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861.
GEO. SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS:—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 300 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President Fulton, Ill.

Lake Transportation.

THE
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, "
A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House. "
A. COLSON, "
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 113 Pier Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
H. A. GRISWOLD, Fr't Ag't, 191 River st., "
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Mississippi and Prairie du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. A. BUCK, Agent, Green Bay.
WM. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston.
JOHN ALLEN, JR., President, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:
BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Penn.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,
Foot of State street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by
C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles; the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers, of best pattern. Made and sold by [illegible] GREELEY & CO., (late Kline & Humphrey), 42 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to
160 Randolph Street,
[illegible]
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1861

LITTLE-OR-NOTHINGS.

"A Map of Busy Life, its Fluctuations and its Vast Concerns."—COWPER.

—If you give a jest, take one.

—Men of many words are generally men of many puffs.

—Never fish for praise—it is not worth the bait.

—To offer advice to an angry man, is like blowing against a tempest.

—If you treat your inferiors with familiarity, expect the same from them.

—The beauty of behavior consists in the manner, not the matter, of your discourse.

—Very few diseases are so mortal as the fear of death.

—Neither despise nor oppose what you do not understand.

—Love is the seraph; and faith and hope are but the wings by which it flies.

—The good man's life, like the mountain top, looks beautiful because it is near to heaven.

—A woman should have no male friends but those who are the friends of her husband.

—There is no friend to man so true, so kind, so real, and so good as woman.

—Harmless mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits.

—Women should set good examples for the men are always following them.

—Insult not another for his want of a talent you possess—he may have others which you want.

—Make your company a rarity, and people will value it. Men despise what they can easily have.

—Value truth, however you come by it. Who would not pick up a jewel that lay on a dunghill?

—You need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be TRUTH.

—If a favor is asked of you, grant it, if you can. If not, refuse it in such a manner as that one denial may be sufficient.

—Wit without humanity degenerates into bitterness. Learning without prudence into pedantry.

—He who knows the world, will not be too bashful. He who knows himself, will not be impudent.

—If you are conscious of being green, and don't want folks to see it, try to be an invisible green.

—When does a farmer act with great rudeness toward his corn? When he pulls its ears.

MODERN LITERATURE.—Most books in these days are like some kinds of trees—a great many leaves and no fruit.

—Why cannot the Emperor Napoleon insure his life? Because no one can be found who can make out his policy.

—Ladies are like violets; the more modest and retiring they appear, the more you love them.

—The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere.

—It is better to wear out than to rust out. We must not only strike the iron while it is hot, but strike till it is made hot.

—Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity; and the beast by nature.

—A lively imagination is a great gift, provided education tutors it. If not, it is nothing but a soil equally luxuriant for all kinds of seeds.

—To pin our faith on another man's sleeve, and submit to be led by authority, deprives us of independence, and subjects us to just contempt.

—"I have millions of money," said a dashing gent to a girl about to run away with him; "but you might as well scrape up all the jewels and spare change you have got."

—Affection, like spring flowers, breaks through the most frozen ground at last, and the heart which asks but for another heart to make it happy, will never seek in vain.

AN IRISHMAN'S OPINION OF A YANKEE.—"Bedad, if he was cast away on a desolate island, he'd get up next mornin' an' go round sellin' maps to the inhabitants."

—"Sam, do you know why that stick of wood you're sawing is like the elephant that was here last week?" "I'll be hanged if I can see any resemblance. Why is it, Bill?" "Because you saw it, to be sure!"

—Don't let your children learn good and bad things indiscriminately. To be sure, the bad might be eradicated in after years, but it is easier to sow clean seed than to cleanse dirty wheat.

—Not an oath is uttered that does not vibrate through all time in the wide-spreading current of sound; not a prayer is lisped but its record is stamped on the law of Nature by the seal of the Almighty's will.

—Home can never be transferred, never repeated in the experience of an individual. The place consecrated to parental love by the innocence and sports of childhood is the only home of the human heart.

—The sweetest and most satisfactory connections in life are those formed between persons of congenial minds, equally linked together by the conformity of their virtues, and by the ties of esteem.

—Too much preciseness and solemnity in pronouncing what one says in common conversation, as if one was preaching, is generally taken for an indication of self-conceit and arrogance.

FRIENDSHIP.—True friendship increases as life's end approaches, just as the shadow lengthens every degree the sun declines toward the setting sun.

—Be careful of your word, even in keeping the most trifling appointment. But do not blame another for a failure of that kind till you have heard his excuse.

—Do not endeavor to shine in all companies. Leave room for your hearers to imagine something within you beyond all you have said. And remember, the more you are praised, the more you are envied.

—Nothing is more unmannerly than to reflect on any man's profession, sect, or natural infirmity. He who stirs up against himself another's self-love, provokes the strongest passion in human nature.

—He who talks too fast, outruns his hearer's thoughts. He who speaks too slow, gives his hearer pain by hindering his thoughts, as a rider who frets his horse by reining him in too much.

—Never think to entertain people with what lies out of their way, be it ever so curious in its kind. Who would think of regaling a circle of ladies with the beauties of Homer's Greek, or a company of country squires with Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries.

—He who is guilty of flattery, declares himself to be sunk from every noble and manly sentiment, and shows that he thinks the person he presumes upon deprived of modesty and discernment. Though flattery is so common in courts, it is the very insolence of rudeness.

—As it is not he who eats the more, but he who has the better digestion, that enjoys the better health; so it is not he who has read the more, but he whose studies have been the more useful, that ought to be esteemed the more respectable as respects his learning.

—Women often lose the men they love, and who love them. By mere wantonness or coquetry they reject, and then repent; they should be careful not to take this step too hastily, for a proud, high-minded, gifted man will seldom ask a woman twice.

—Mrs. Chibbles has great ideas of her husband's military powers. "For two years," says she, "he was a lieutenant in the horse-marines, after which he was promoted to the captaincy of a regular squad of sapheads and minors."

—A man whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for following a useless and demoralizing business, said in excuse, "You know, doctor, that I must live." The brave old hater of everything mean coolly replied, "I cannot see the least necessity for that."

—When a late master of the Chapel Royal heard that a distinguished member of the musical profession had been knighted, he is said to have observed: "I suppose it must be on the score of his merit, not on the merit of his score."

—A gentleman was once praising the personal charms of a very homely woman before Mr. Foote, the comedian, who whispered to him, "And why don't you lay claim to such an accomplished beauty?" "What right have I to her?" said the other. "Every right by the law of nations, as *the first discoverer*."

A COMPARISON.—A pleasant, cheerful wife is a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who delight to torture lost spirits.

—Lord St. Leonards, when Mr. Sugden, on entering Parliament, having heard that he had been turned into ridicule, for being the son of a hair-dresser, made answer:—"So I am, and I am come into House to give a dressing to the Whigs."

VALUE OF FORTITUDE.—As we stand by the sea-shore and watch the huge tides come in, we retreat, thinking we will be overwhelmed; soon, however they flow back. So with the waves of trouble in the world; they threaten us, but a firm resistance makes them break at our feet.

MONEY ON INTEREST.—A man made a fortune by industry and close economy, and used to loan his money on interest. One day, in midsummer, a friend happening to say to him, "How pleasant it is to have such long, bright days!"—"Why, y-e-s," replied he, "but these long days the interest comes in slow."

—Every household has its pet names. Mr. Jones enchants his helpmate by calling her "his idol." Jones, however, privately spells it *i-d-l-e*. Mrs. Jones is a nice woman—an affectionate woman—but she has constitutional aversion to working.

—Nothing can convey more consolation and support to a high-minded, virtuous woman, in the midst of sorrow and misfortunes, than the recollection of the conduct of her sex under similar circumstances. When encompassed by dangers, difficulties, or death, women have continued to adhere with fidelity to their husbands' fortunes under every vicissitude.

—A bad-tempered judge was annoyed by an old gentleman who had a very chronic cough, and after repeatedly desiring the crier to keep the court quiet, at length angrily told the offending gentleman that he would fine him one hundred pounds if he did not cease coughing, when he was met with the reply: "I will give your lordship two hundred pounds if you will stop it for me."

ANIMAL FOOD.—It is a well-established fact, that, amongst those animals who get the least animal food, mortality is greatest and disease is most rife. One of the most common forms of disease generated by an exclusively vegetable diet is scrofula, and when traceable to this cause the most speedy remedy is the addition of animal food to the diet. There are also many other forms of disease produced by the want of animal food, which require for their cure but an abundant supply of the needed material.

"DEAD AS A HERRING."—The herring is a delicate fish. Whenever it is taken out of the water, even though it seems to have received no hurt, it gives a squeak, and immediately expires; and though it be thrown instantly back into the water, it never recovers. Hence the proverb, "Dead as a herring."

—Fools pretend to foretell what will be the issue of things, and are laughed at for their awkward conjectures. Wise men, being aware of the uncertainty of human affairs, and having observed how small a matter often produces a great change, are modest in their conjectures.

A SMART YOUTH.—When asked how he got out of prison, a witty rogue replied: "I got out of my cell by ingenuity, ran up stairs with agility, crawled out of the back window in secrecy, slid down the lightning-rod with rapidity, walked out of the town with dignity, and am now basking in the sunshine of liberty!"

THE GOOD WIFE.—She commandeth her husband in any equal matter, by constantly obeying him. She never crosseth her husband in the spring-tide of his anger, but stays till it be ebbing water. Her clothes are rather comely than costly, and she makes plain cloth to be velvet by her handsome wearing it.—*Fuller.*

—If you would add a lustre to all your accomplishments, study a modest behavior. To excel in anything valuable is great; but to be above conceit on account of one's accomplishments is greater. Consider, if you have rich natural gifts, you owe them to the Divine bounty. If you have improved your understanding, and studied virtue, you have only done your duty. And thus there seems little ground left for vanity.

—The aborigines of Australia have no idea of a Supreme Divinity, the creator and governor of the world, the witness of their actions and their future Judge. They have no objects to worship, even of a subordinate or inferior rank. They have no idols, no temples, no sacrifices. In short, they have nothing whatever of the character of religion, or of religious observance, to distinguish them from the beasts that perish.

MONEY—HOW TO KEEP IT.—The way to keep money is to earn it fairly and honestly. Money so obtained is pretty certain to abide with its possessor. But money that is inherited, or that in any way comes without a fair and just equivalent, is almost as certain to go as it came. The young man who begins by saving a few shillings, and thriftily increases his store—every coin being a representative of good, solid work, honestly and manfully done—stands a better chance to spend the last half of his life in affluance and comfort than he who, in his haste to become rich, obtains money by dashing speculations, or the devious means which abound in the foggy region lying between fair dealing and actual fraud. Among the wisest and most thrifty men of wealth, the current proverb is, "Money goes as it comes." Let the young make a note of this, and see that their money comes fairly, that it may long abide with them.

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.,
(Formerly Draker & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,
AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and
Foundry Work of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
For Heating with One Fire
For Heating with One Fire
For Heating with One Fire
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE,
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE,
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE.
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves,
And the celebrated
SANFORD'S COAL GAS BURNERS.
General Dealers in Housekeeping Goods.
ALLEN & DALTON'S
Mammoth Housekeeper's Emporium,
71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

PRICES REDUCED.
200 Bbls. Oil,
KIERS' BEST,
200 bbls. STAR OIL,
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
No. 122 CLARK STREET.

LADIES' FURS,
HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins,
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
In great variety.
BASSETT & HAMMOND,
191 Lake st., corner Wells.

JAQUE'S EXTRACT OF THE POND LILY,
A most Exquisit Perfume.
JAQUE'S EXTRACT OF THE POND LILY,
A new and very popular Perfume.
Jaque's Extract of the Pond Lily,
At GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Goods,
202 RANDOLPH STREET.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND RICH STYLES.
DITHRIDGE'S
PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS,
AT
POPE & SLOCUM,
122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Lytharge.
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible]
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

ORMSBY COAL—For sale,
SCREENED AND DELIVERED,
In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,
Cor. Market and Washington Sts.

LAKE STREET MILLS,
Corner Lake and Desplaines street.
NEW BUCK WHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.
J. R. STEVENS & CO.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently proprietor of the well known Shipyard at Milwaukee, having permanently located himself at this point, in the above business, is now prepared to enter into contract for vessel building and repairing, on terms satisfactory to those who may feel it to their interest to give him a liberal share of their patronage. Office and Yard foot of Rivard street, Detroit, Mich.
J. M. JONES.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the
NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y,
No. 137 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.
[illegible]

RICHMOND HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
BOARD REDUCED TO
$1.50 PER DAY.
[illegible] Proprietors.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS
[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

FOR OFFICER'S UNIFORMS,
BLUE CASTOR BEAVERS,
Of good quality and Regulation Color,
A few pieces of these very scarce goods.
JUST RECEIVED BY
W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION,
200 pieces more of those
ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
(WORTH FOUR SHILLINGS)
FOR TWO AND SIX PENCE.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION,
100 Pieces
PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SILKS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION—500 Pieces
FRENCH MERINOS,
Below the cost of Importation.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND WOOLENS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The largest stock in the West.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE,
Empress Cloths,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
VELOURS DE POPLINS,
And all the Latest Paris Novelties in Dress Goods now in stock.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.
We now exhibit in our
CLOAK ROOM
All the Latest Paris Shapes in Cloaks, made from every variety of Fashionable Material, at extremely low prices.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER
For the Retail Price of the Materials.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

AT WHOLESALE,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
At $27.50.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

AT WHOLESALE FOR NETT CASH,
200 Packages DOMESTICS,
Comprising all the Leading Brands of PRINTS, DE LAINES, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKS, STRIPES, DENIMS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, YARNS, WOOLENS, &c., &c. all bought for nett cash, and will be sold at a small advance.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
64---Lake Street---64
CORNER OF STATE,
(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)
CHICAGO, ILL.
M. L. SATTERLEE. R. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
42 & 44—Lake Street—42 & 44
Dry Goods Jobbers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
Eastern Jobbing Prices.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

REMOVAL.
GRAY, PHELPS, & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
Have removed to the large and commodious double store
Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,
FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,
OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,
Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a
Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before
Purchasing Elsewhere.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30..........LAKE STREET..........30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,
SUCCESSORS TO
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
58 & 60 Lake Street.
OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.
Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
So far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions.
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words.
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO
190 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.
Dealers in
Tinners' Stock,
Agents for
HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

BOWERS & CO.,
BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.
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Wholesale Houses.

Cheap for Cash.
1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.
61 & 63...South Water Street...61 & 63
ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
To which they call the attention of the Trade.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

NEW CASH STORE.
MARTIN & BROS.,
No. 89 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,
(Tremont Block.)
We have just opened a
Large and Complete Stock of
CLOTHING,
Which we will sell
AT LOWER PRICES
Than ever offered in this market.
TO WHOLESALE DEALERS
We can offer
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,
As we purchase a great portion of our Goods
FOR CASH.
AND
MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.
MARTIN & BROS.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND
METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
176 Lake Street, Chicago.
As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices:

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BATTEENS,	JAPANNED TIN WARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PRESSED TIN WARE,

"WHEELING" NAILS.
A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.
WM. BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE.
62..........LAKE STREET..........62
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

4,500	boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,400	bdls.	SHEET IRON,
850	"	RUSSIA IRON,
150	"	IMITATION RUSSIA,
22,500	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
225	casks	SHEET ZINC,
10	tons	PIG TIN,
16,500	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000	doz.	AXES,
1,200	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20	tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Corner of State and Lake streets.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18
CHICAGO.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of
GROCERIES,
Which they offer at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.
We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
STATIONERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers.
Having the three departments of
Paper Ruling,
Printing and
Binding,
Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of
ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,
To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
129 LAKE STREET.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 1[illegible] and 1[illegible] East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,
Coppersmiths,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
GREAT WEST OIL WORKS,
W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors,
Cleveland, Ohio,
Manufacturers and Refiners of
PETROLEUM AND CARBON OIL.
Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE.
To Jobbers in Oil we would say we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest market price. Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene, and put up in best of packages.

HATS! BONNETS!! HATS!
BONNETS!!
[illegible]
FOR WINTER WEAR,
At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Formerly S. J. [illegible] & SHAW.

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70
PAPER HANGING
Cash Jobbing House
NOW OPENING FOR
FALL TRADE.
PAPER HANGINGS,
Border Curtain Papers,
WINDOW SHADES
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT
FOR CITY TRADE.
The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
General House- Painters.
51 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHDES, FIXTURES, &C.,
House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,
NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
NO. 21 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 197 South Water-st., Chicago.
B. K. CLARK & CO., 132 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 inches to 40 inches wide.
We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
Fresco and Decorative Painters,
101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING
In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and solicit your orders confident of ensuing to your satisfaction.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington-st.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.
MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box [illegible]

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL
OPTICIAN,
79..........SOUTH CLARK STREET..........79
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired and glasses [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley for the sum of Seventeen Thousand Two Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
PATSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin and against the estate of the said McAllister, Simpson & Co. for the sum of Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Thirty [illegible] Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
PATSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Hall, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hall that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Robert Hall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
C. J. HULL, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible] Term, 1861. William H. Lee vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, Defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifteenth day of June, 1861, and that a summons was issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of July, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S
Manufactured Tobacco.
EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, 73 South Water-st., Chicago,
[illegible]

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT of the Condition
OF THE
Commonwealth Fire Ins. Comp'y,
OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of New York.
2d—The amount of capital stock is..........$[illegible]
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is..........[illegible]

ASSETS:
[illegible]

Total..........$[illegible]

LIABILITIES:
Losses adjusted and not due..........$[illegible]
Losses in suspense waiting proof..........[illegible]

Total Liabilities..........$[illegible]

New York, December 31st, 1860.
JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
Geo. F. HAWS, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 15th 1861.

Whereas, The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, an act amendatory thereof, approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES of Chicago, Illinois, the Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL & JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1861.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company of New York..........	$[illegible]
La Fayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn..........	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York..........	150,000
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn..........	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y.	200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Northern Assurance Company of London..........	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London..........	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 160 South Water street,
Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition
OF THE
Lafayette Fire Insurance Comp'y,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York.
2d—The amount of capital stock is..........$150,000.00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is..........150,000.00

ASSETS:
1st—Cash on hand and in Bank and in hands of Agents..........$ 5,770.14
2d—Real estate unincumbered.......... none.
3d and 4th—Debts due the Company, secured by Bonds and Mortgages, worth double the amount of mortgage..........126,687.60
5th—Bank and other stocks..........[illegible]
6th—Debts due for Premiums..........[illegible]
7th—All other securities..........4,093.74

Total Assets..........$[illegible]

LIABILITIES:
Losses adjusted and not due..........$ 1,930.00
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof..........2,500.00
All other claims against the Company.......... none.

Total Liabilities..........$ 4,430.00

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st, 1860.
TENNIS J. BERGEN, President.
JAMES B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 7th, 1861.

Whereas, The Lafayette Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Ills., its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon said Company, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company of New York..........	$ 200,000
Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn..........	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York..........	150,000
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn..........	200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y.	200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y.	250,000
Northern Assurance Company of London..........	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London..........	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 160 South Water street,
Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition
OF THE
Corn Exchange Ins. Company,
OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, of New York City.
2d—The amount of capital stock is..........$200,000.00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is..........200,000.00

ASSETS:
1st—Cash on hand and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents..........$ 39,390.19
2d—Real Estate..........[illegible]
3d—Bank Stock owned by the Company..........11,210.00
4th—Debts due the Company, secured by first liens on Real Estate..........128,300.00
5th—Loans secured by pledges of Stocks, Bonds and securities, other than Real Estate..........21,841.17
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums..........5,904.20
7th—Accrued Interest not due..........3,370.00
All other assets belonging to the Co. ....[illegible]

Total Assets..........$[illegible]

LIABILITIES:
Amount of losses unadjusted..........$ 15,335.00
Amount of claims for losses resisted by the Company..........2,500.00
All other claims against the Company..........21,335.00

Total Liabilities..........$ 39,18[illegible]

New York, December 31st, 1860.
JOSEPH KETCHUM, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 26th, 1861.

Whereas, The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, located New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857; and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, its agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this twenty sixth day of January, A. D. 1861.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company of New York..........	$ 200,000
Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn..........	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York..........	150,000
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn..........	200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y.	200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Northern Assurance Company of London..........	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London..........	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 160 South Water street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D.,
No. 141 LAKE STREET
Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond,	Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.,
Hon. W. B. Ogden,	Stephen Clary, Esq.,
Prof. S. S. Hamill,	A. G. Burley, Esq.,
	L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

M. F. G. Bertean m'a donné aussi la permission de me referer à lui.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.
DR. J. C. FULLER
Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:
[illegible]
After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute [illegible]
TERMS CASH.
Office, No. [illegible] Clark street, opp. Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
Office and Residence No. [illegible] West Randolph street, [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO'S,
L. CORNELL & CO'S,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES FROM $35 to $90.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.
[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
163 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

W. & D. J. LAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill.,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce. Advances made on consignments.
WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible] No. 1[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
REFER, BY PERMISSION to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, and F. B. Northrop & Co., Boston; [illegible] Brother & Co., Boston; [illegible]
ABIEL AKIN. J. H. [illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of
RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.
We shall confine ourselves strictly to a Commission Business. We are prepared to make Cash Advances on property consigned to us for sale, or on shipments to Eastern markets. Office No. 1[illegible] South Water street.
B. W. RAYMOND,
T. C. WRIGHT,
E. F. WHITNEY.
Chicago, Aug. 21, 1861.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water-street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to the customers.

DATER, STEWART & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 73 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.
P. DATER, JR. D. STEWART. J. V. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
1[illegible]..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........1[illegible]
Akin's Building.
Business conducted strictly to commission.
ALBERT MORSE. R. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 8 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.
S. SHACKFORD. G. E. HOW.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, &c., 97 South Water street. Cash advances on consignments for sale in this market or shipment east.
E. C. SHERMAN. J. S. HALL. T. C. M'LAURY.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 179 Kinzie street, Chicago.
C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1866.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission.
RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.
No. 226 South Water street..........Chicago, Ill.
Sole Agents for Fenton Mills.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8..........Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.....No. 8
Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 1[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.
M. S. NICHOLS. O. P. BRITT. A. A. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.
Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,
N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.
P. O. Box 498.
REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, [illegible] Nephs & Co., Gourd Freres, [illegible] King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 1[illegible] South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.
MURRY NELSON. E. A. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 2[illegible] and 2[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 1[illegible] South Water street, Chicago.
Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. H. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2[illegible] South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street, Chicago.
S. P. CULVER. G. E. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse..........No. 3 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office 1[illegible] South Water st., Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer [illegible], Chicago. [illegible] Freight Agent [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., [illegible] South Water street.
ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,
General Commission Merchants,
Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.
JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 21[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
WATSON V. COE. WM. H. ROSS. S. L. WEDDERBURN.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 1[illegible] South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER,
BONEBLACK, BONEMANURE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
60 South Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.)
Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., beg leave to invite the trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Bone-black, and Bone Manure to his Store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles at wholesale and retail at prices to suit the times.
A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, &c., &c.
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
(Successor to Wahl Bros.)
No. 60 S. Wells street, Lloyd's Block.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
36 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as Thomas E. Wood & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, [illegible]

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.
[illegible]
CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.
H. F. STANLEY, [illegible] South Water street.

1,000 BARRELS choice, selected, hand picked "[illegible]" APPLES, FOR [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1861.

THE CITY.

COL. BELL'S CAVALRY.—Col. Bell received nearly a full company of men for his cavalry regiment yesterday. He is making rapid progress in filling his ranks.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The call of the common law docket in the Circuit Court commences on Monday at No. 920, and will extend no further than No. 970 during the day.

FLAGS.—All persons having flags and willing to loan them for the coming festival for the Home of the Friendless, are requested to send them to Bryan Hall to-day.

COL. MULLIGAN'S LECTURE.—The public should not forget Col. Mulligan's lecture this (Monday) evening. The excellence of its object should ensure a crowded house.

☞ Gilbert, Sampson & Warner sell at auction this morning, at 9½ o'clock, at 82 Lake street, a fine assortment of household furniture, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FOR THE LADIES.—The ladies of the North Division are requested to send their refreshments for the Fair in aid of the Home for the Friendless on Tuesday instead of Wednesday.

"THE COTTON KINGDOM," being a traveler's observations in the Slave States—by Fred. Law Olmsted. Just published and for sale by Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

RECRUITS FOR THE CHICAGO LEGION.—Lieutenant Sweeny arrived in this city on Saturday evening, with a squad of thirty-four picked men, recruited in Vermillion County, for Capt. McMannis's company, of the Chicago Legion.

FOR CAIRO.—Deputy Sheriff John Grey will leave Chicago on Tuesday morning for Cairo, Bird's Point and Paducah and will take any parcels which may be left at Hoffman's clothing store, in the basement of the Sherman House.

CHICAGO MUSICIANS ABROAD.—Mr. George F. Root, Miss F. A. Root and Mrs. Cassie Mattison of this city, have been delighting the citizens of Janesville with a concert, forming the close of a musical convention held by Mr. Root.

☞ Persons desiring instruction in dancing, should call at Martin's Chicago Dancing Academy. It is the largest and most elegant in the West, and the teachers are competent and attentive. Soirees of the school, Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

BURGLARY.—The boot and shoe store of S. C. Tonberry, 9 South Clark street, was entered by burglars last night, and a large number of boots were taken away. The door of the room was secured by a padlock, which was wrenched off to effect the entrance.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS FESTIVAL.—The public should understand that no charge for admission in the day time will be made during the festival for the Home of the Friendless. In the evening the price for admission will be 25 cents.

MEETINGS.—The adjourned meeting of the managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, in the lower room of Bryan Hall. The Committee on Decorations are requested to meet at the same time and place.

THE LAKE STREET PAVEMENT.—The Lake street improvement is progressing rapidly, the Nicholson pavement having reached midway the block between Wells and Franklin streets. The vehicular portion of the community will hail the completion of this improvement with delight.

EVERY ONE SHOULD READ IT.—Another supply just received, of Charles Dickens' new work, "Great Expectations," complete in one volume and illustrated; sold at the low price of 25 cents a volume, and sent free by mail on receipt of price. Bamford & Baldwin are the agents, No. 13 Lake street.

☞ Attention is called to the card of Dr. Bogue, which will be found in another column. From his long residence here, and the well known character of his patients, to some of whom he refers, no further guarantee is needed to assure those who entrust the care of their teeth to him, of skillful and faithful treatment. Dr. Bogue's office is at No. 141 Lake Street.

☞ At Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College rooms is a good place to spend the winter evenings. A new class in writing will be formed Monday evening, November 18th. We understand new classes are also forming in arithmetic and book keeping. Now is a good time to commence, and there is no better place.

THE BENEFIT CONCERT.—The Concert for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless will take place on Thursday evening next, the 21st. inst. The programme will consist of selections from favorite operas, and the performers will be in characteristic costume. Mrs. Matteson, Mrs. DeLoynes, Mr. DePassio, and Julius Lumbard will take parts in the concert. E. A. Paine will be the musical Director.

GAMBLING HOUSE BROKEN UP.—The police of the South Division made a descent on Saturday afternoon, upon a low negro dive and gambling hell combined, located on Monroe street, and kept by a colored man by the name of Stephen Stamp. The keeper of the place was held on special bail to appear on Monday for examination, and his twelve associates are to pass the interim in the lock-up.

A PRESENT FOR CAPTAIN POTTER.—Capt J. A. Potter, U. S. A., Assistant Quartermaster in charge of the Quartermaster's department in this city, is about to receive a splendid sword, belt and set of epaulettes, from his former friends in Detroit. The sword-blade is figured with national designs, the hilt of silver, and the guard of gold; its scabbard is bronzed steel with gold mountings.

THE GERMAN GUIDES.—The German Guides, Colonel Hartmann, were out in full strength on Saturday, escorted by the Garden City band, and paraded through the city, making a very creditable appearance. A large majority of this battalion of dragoons, have seen service in the old country, and take to the soldier's life *con amore*. We acknowledge the compliment of a salute to the TRIBUNE as they passed this office.

LEAVING HIS MINISTRY.—We learn that Rev. W. W. King, whose removal from Aurora to St. Anthony, we announced a few days since, has given up his letter of ministerial fellowship, and has consequently ceased to be a clergyman. Whether his withdrawal and removal will relieve him from the investigation of the charges against him, which have been for some time in the hands of the Committee on Discipline of the Fox River Association, we do not know.

☞ As an illustration of the vast amount of labor saved in the manufacture of boots by the use of Sewing Machines, we would state that one of Grover & Baker's machines, run by the common foot treadle and used by Chapin & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, Detroit, was run for four months steadily, making *four hundred pairs* stogey boots *per week*, and all this without breaking a needle. It is no wonder these machines have taken every first premium.

THE COSTUME PARTY.—The Fancy Costume Party for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless, on Friday evening, promises to be one of the finest affairs ever gotten up in this city. We learn that Mr. McVicker has generously placed his entire wardrobe at the disposal of the committee, and that Mr. Graver also promises to supply costumes at half price. We are informed by the managers that although it is desirable for all to dress in costume, yet those not wishing to do so will be admitted, and that the galleries will be open to those who do not desire to participate in the dancing. To insure a select party, no masks will be allowed, and tickets are only to be had of the committee of ladies and gentlemen having the affair in charge.

DIED IN A BARN.—On Saturday, as an hostler was pitching hay to some horses in the barn attached to the premises 37 West Lake street, he was startled by the discovery that his fork had become attached to some heavy body. Upon examination it proved to be the body of a dead man. The hostler raised an alarm, and the corpse was brought to the light and recognized as that of John Barth, a German, who had for some time been doing odd chores about the house of Mr. Myers on Canal street, receiving his board in return for his services. The last seen of Barth, alive, he was observed to be very much intoxicated. The manner of his death is unknown, but as there were no marks of violence upon the remains, it is supposed whisky killed him. The deceased was about twenty seven years of age, and left no family. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated.

The Gallery of Fine Arts.

A gallery of fine arts has been opened for a limited time only, at Kingsbury Block, No. 111 Randolph street, comprising several works from the old Dusseldorf Gallery and smaller land and water scapes by eminent English, French and German artists. The collection, taken as a whole, affords the finest study of modern art we have yet seen in this city, excepting, perhaps, a few of the pictures shown in the Art Exhibition some time since. The present collection takes additional interest from Rossiter's master piece, "Jeremiah's Last Lamentation," and Charles Lucy's "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers," since so admirably copied in engraving by John Burnett. The smaller pieces are by Hilger, Doughty, Hart, Faed, Denner, Le Jeune, Dupre, Angero, Le Pre, and others of the modern French and English school, and are mostly landscape views, a few marine pictures, and two or three capital studies of heads. They are all admirable types, and will bear careful study.

The interest of the collection centres, of course, in the large pictures of Rossiter and Lucy. The "Jeremiah" although in a bad light by the day, at once strikes the eye by its strong relief and beautiful handling of light. The effect is almost stereoscopic and startles one with the boldness of the figures standing out from the canvass. The light is warm and mellow, shed from the brilliant Oriental sunset, or more properly, from the incipient twilight, faintly tinging the Euphrates, with its gaily decorated barges, just gilding the palaces and hanging gardens of Babylon and bathing the foreground with its groups in a flood of rich, soft light, finely contrasting with the distant hills already darkening with the shadows of night, through which the new moon faintly glimmers.

The composition of the figures is one of the principal attractions of the picture. Jeremiah, of course, is the most prominent. He sits above the rest gracefully grouped around, at the base of a massive, gnarled trunk, with bowed head, rehearsing the last lamentation. A scribe at the left records the prophecy. Still farther to the left, in startling relief, are Daniel, the prophet, and a herculean Assyrian soldier sent to summon him to the court, to read the mysterious hand writing. At the right of the picture is a most pleasing and graceful group of women, the prominent one in an attitude of devotion. Others are hanging their harps upon the willows; another with a thoughtful face is watching a group of children—in the center of the composition—playing with the lotus, which is snowing the waters of a dark pool with its delicate blossoms, the oriental emblems of hope. The back-ground faintly discernable in the gathering darkness is made up of palaces, terraces rising one above the other and over-topping the walls, temples surmounted by the winged Assyrian bull, and hanging gardens. A river divides the city, spanned by a bridge in the form of a gateway, and on its calm surface gaily decorated barges are gliding along, furnishing a marked contrast to the mournful group in the foreground. The city is enwrapped in the dim smoke of the evening sacrifice and not the least attractive or striking figure is that of a soldier with his back to the group, gazing at the city. The calm evening, the brilliant sky, the placid river, the solemn overreaching trees and mournful, sackclothed group in front, altogether form a picture of most surpassing interest.

"The Departure of the Pilgrims" from Delft Haven, is another masterpiece deserving of prolonged study. The "Speedwell" lies at the quay with sales unbent, ready for departure. The devout Robinson is supplicating Heaven, and grouped around are the refugees in devotional attitudes. The artist seemed to have been inspired with his subject and has most happily mingled the spirit of devotion with the pain of parting. Many of the figures are strikingly beautiful; all are natural and composed in true artistic style. The picture carries with it peculiar interest to the American taste, as well as heart, and we earnestly advise our readers not to let the opportunity pass unimproved of visiting and inspecting these great pictures.

In the collection there are many small pictures of great merit. "An Old Woman's Head" by that rare old Dutch artist—of a century ago—Denner, is a perfect gem. The picture is an old one, but has only mellowed with time. As an expressive piece of character work it has few equals. Hanging by its side, is the head of a cavalier by Le Jeune, very transparent and of beautiful coloring. There is much character and force in the handling of the face. A rough sketch by Faed, of a fisherman's wife and child, the sea in the distance, is remarkable for its grace and the freshness of its tints.

Snow pieces are usually an abomination and are generally attempted by artists who have failed in every other subject. Hilger's "Winter" is a happy exception. The coloring is exquisite. The atmosphere and the heavy bank of clouds in the back ground are vividly handled, and mark this painting as a master piece of winter scenes. Jolliverts, "In the Woods," is a most delicate piece of composition, truthful in every detail, and of surpassing excellence in its general outlines.

There are numerous other paintings in this collection, equally worthy of mention with the above, but our space forbids. We earnestly advise our readers to improve the opportunity afforded them of viewing some of the finest works of the modern school. The exhibition is open both day and evening, and will amply repay the visitor.

Camp Equipage.

The present war, while it has stimulated the industrial resources of the country in every direction, has also served to develope in our own midst, the resources of an establishment always prominent, and now second to few establishments of the kind in the United States. We refer to Gilbert, Hubbard & Co., long known in the west as ship chandlers and dealers in twines and cordage.

Since the outbreak of the war, this firm have enlarged their establishment and directed their attention to the manufacture of tents, flags, regimental colors, and other concomitants of the camp. Their immense warehouse at the corner of Wells and North Water Streets, is a vast hive, buzzing with the hum of industry. The lower floor is used as a salesroom. The second for the manufacture of flags and tents. In the third, a large force of men is employed in the manufacture of sails and other vessel appurtenances. In the fourth, a hundred sewing machines driven by steam and presided over by as many girls, fill the room with deafening clatter. The fourth story and the basement are used for storage purposes. In these rooms are stored away tents and camp equipage of the most approved description, sufficient to supply the army demand for some time to come. This firm also manufacture the celebrated Sibley tents for all the Western States, and are sole agents for Ohio and Michigan. In the making of regimental flags and colors they stand unsurpassed, and are daily turning out most exquisite specimens in silk.

The excellence of their work is attested by the daily receipts of orders from every part of the West. Government is fast learning the fact that it is poor economy to ship articles of camp equipage from the East to the West, when they can be manufactured at such low rates in Chicago, and in proof of this is the constantly increasing list of orders upon this firm to supply the various western regiments with tents, flags, and other camp equipage.

Their advertisement in another column details the specialities of their business, and to this we invite the attention of all interested.

Sanford's Heaters.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* says: "We regard the Challenge Heater of Sandford & Truslow, on sale by Allen & Dalton of this city, as the most economical warming apparatus we have seen. It may be used in churches, school houses, and residences, with equal facility, and will furnish more heat from the same amount of fuel than any similar invention. It consumes the gas, thus avoiding one objection to the use of coal. One stands in our back parlor, doing the service of some four ordinary fires, with the fuel of one! If care be taken, fire may be preserved from November to May. We never give editorial commendation to anything of doubtful value, but we recommend the Heater for we have tried it. Those about purchasing something to warm churches from the basement will do well to correspond with Messrs. Allen & Dalton."

Many of our citizens will cordially endorse the above from the *Advocate*. The Challenge Heater simply requires trial to confirm its merits, and in every case, when tested, it has been continued in use. We recommend individuals and societies needing warming apparatus, to order as above.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Association will hold their regular monthly social, at their rooms, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on Monday evening, Nov. 18th, at 7½ o'clock. Gen. U. F. Linder will address the meeting. All are invited.

R. M. GUILFORD, Secretary.

An Important Correction.

Capt. Adolphus F. Bond, of the 2nd U. S. Infantry, who attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself at Mendota, on Wednesday evening last, still remains at the City Hospital under excellent medical aid. His condition remains unaltered, with the exception, perhaps, of a slight physical improvement. Mentally, his condition is serious and pitiable, and it is in this connection we desire to correct a wrong impression prevailing in this community and elsewhere, and originating from assertions that the cause of the attempted suicide was a domestic difficulty. We are assured by a fellow-officer, most intimate with Captain Bond, that there is not the slightest foundation for such a report. His family relations have always been of the most pleasant and harmonious nature. Since his unfortunate act, he has not alluded at all to his wife, family or any domestic difficulty of any description. The real cause of the act is temporary derangement of mind, a malady hereditary in his family, to the attacks of which he has in past years once or twice been a victim. That this terrible affliction was about to seize him again, he was well aware, and so announced to his comrades just previous to reaching Mendota. His wife, a most excellent lady, is at present with him, and is untiring in her devotion and attention to all his wants.

We make these corrections upon excellent authority, and hope that others who have been instrumental in causing credence in this imaginary domestic difficulty will also make the correction, in justice to an excellent and injured lady, and a faithful, upright, though unfortunate officer.

The British Consul.

The following correspondence has passed between Mayor Rumsey and Mr. Wilkins, the British Consul, on the occasion of the removal of his consular office from Chicago to St. Louis:

BRITISH CONSULATE, CHICAGO, U. S.,
14th November, 1861.

SIR: Having received instructions to take up my temporory residence in the State of Missouri, I take this opportunity of informing you that I am about to leave Chicago for that purpose.

In thus taking leave of you for a time, I very respectfully wish to convey, through you, my thanks for the courtesy and co-operation I have on all occasions met with, from the authorities and citizens of Chicago.

All communications with me can be made through the usual channel.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. EDWARD WILKINS.

His Honor, Mayor Rumsey, &c., &c.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO,
Nov. 16, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 14th instant, informing me officially of your temporary removal from Chicago, and conveying your acknowledgments through me to the authorities and citizens of Chicago, for their courtesy and co-operation in your duties as British Consul at this city, has been received. I take the liberty of publishing it.

I regret that your official duties have called you to a new field of action. Allow me to assure you, on behalf of the citizens of Chicago, that you have performed the duties of your office in such a manner that your return will be anxiously awaited, and you gladly welcomed.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Mayor.

To J. Edward Wilkins, Esq., British Consul, Chicago, Ill.

DRIVING LICENSED VEHICLES WITHOUT BADGES.—An ordinance which has rested upon the statute book almost in a state of neglect, since the first Mayorship of John Wentworth, has lately been unearthed by the city authorities and put most vigorously in practice. The law alluded to calls upon each driver of a licensed hack, dray, or express wagon, to wear a badge upon the front of his hat, or cap, designating the number of his license. It must also correspond with the number printed upon his vehicle. The Police Court was the scene, on Saturday afternoon, upon which about twenty honest, hard-fisted men of this class made their first *entree*. They plead guilty to the charge made, of driving without badges, as well as to want of knowledge of the existence of a law providing for the assessment of a fine of not less than ten dollars for not wearing them. They were allowed to go upon paying the costs of prosecution—one dollar and fifteen cents in each case—and were probably arrested more as a sort of reminder that they were continually violating an ordinance of the city than to create revenue.

Full two-thirds of the fraternity, by forgetting to wear the corporation sign-board upon their foreheads, are in the same predicament. This should serve as a warning to all draymen, hackmen and expressmen to hunt up their old badges, or obtain new ones, that they may not be hauled up and compelled to pay a heavy penalty.

A BLOODY ROW.—As Hartman's Dragoons were parading on West Randolph street on Saturday afternoon, a man by the name of Barrett, a butcher, chanced to stand in the way of a person by the name of Schreiber, who was driving a soda wagon, and wished to get by. Barrett was struck over the head with a loaded whip and retorted with equal force, with a pop bottle. A general melee ensued, in which Schreiber was so seriously damaged in the region of the skull that his recovery was at first despaired of. He was, however, taken to the Armory, where surgical aid was called and he revived sufficiently to procure bail and be conveyed to his home, where he lay on Saturday evening in a critical condition. Mr. Barrett was also badly cut in the head. The legal examination into the case was postponed until Thursday next, to await the result of the wounds received by Mr. Schreiber.

☞ The Philharmonic Concerts are soon to commence, the first advertised rehearsal being announced for Monday next, at 2½ p. m., at Bryan Hall. These rehearsals are a new and very attractive feature of this season, and it is proposed to give one prior to each concert, when the orchestral music for the following concert will be rehearsed, together with other selections, of a lighter character. They will, in fact, be first class afternoon concerts, and will afford an opportunity of hearing twice the great orchestral works, which are not readily understood on a first hearing. Admittance to these rehearsals can only be obtained by a season ticket, which may be had at Root & Cady's.

KELLOGG'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.—In our notice of the departure of Col. Kellogg's Michigan Cavalry Regiment, on Saturday, we neglected to state that the Michigan Central Road furnished the elegant excursion car in which the Prince of Wales traveled, for the accommodation of the officers and their ladies. The trains were under the supervision of R. N. Rice, Esq., which is sufficient guaranty of the despatch and safety of the trip. Although the trains were of unusual size and crowded with men and stores, everything moved like clock-work—not an unusual custom upon this excellently managed road.

MORE TREASURY NOTES.—Luther Haven, Esq., U. S. deputy Treasurer, received an additional $500,000 of Demand Treasury Notes on Saturday. Bankers and all others in want of this class of currency, can obtain it, we suppose, from Mr. Haven in exchange for gold.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The "Currency" Liabilities of Banks.

WESTERN RESERVE BANK OF OHIO vs. MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO. } U. S. Circuit Court.

We gave a statement of this case yesterday. The substance of it was that the plaintiff furnished notes for collection to the defendant, and the latter collected on them upwards of three thousand dollars in February, March and April, 1861, when all the business here was transacted in a depreciated currency, (chiefly notes of the banks of Illinois) from 5 to 7 per cent. below specie or par funds. The Marine Bank gave the Western Reserve Bank credit at the time of collection for so much "currency," upon which it did all its business at the time, which was an ordinary banking business. Payment was demanded on the 1st of August, 1861, and refused except in "currency" worth sixty cents on the dollar. This the plaintiff declined to receive. There were various letters from the plaintiff to the defendant during December, January, February, March, April and May, which show that the plaintiff knew that the currency had depreciated, and requested the defendant to credit the amount to plaintiff rather than remit, apparently in consequence of the high rate of exchange on New York, then ruling at Chicago.

The Court left it to the jury to determine whether the defendant was authorized, either expressly or by necessary implication from the manner of doing business with the plaintiff, to receive depreciated bank paper in payment of the notes sent for collection.

The jury found that the defendant was authorized to receive depreciated bank paper, then known as currency, in which case the court said to the jury they should give the value of the "currency" at the time of the collection, unless they found the "currency" was at the risk of the plaintiff.

The Court also left it to the jury to determine whether when the "currency" was credited to the plaintiff it remained at the risk of the latter as to depreciation—it being undisputed that the amount when collected was *mixed* with the other funds of the bank, the Court saying that the question of law arising on that might be considered hereafter if necessary, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances connected with the manner of transacting business in this community at that time.

The jury found as a fact that when the "currency" was credited by the defendant to the plaintiff, the depreciation was *not* at the risk of the plaintiff, and consequently that the implied agreement by the agent was to refund in "currency" or its equivalent.

At the time of demand there was no such "currency" circulating here as when the collections were made.

The jury found a verdict for $3,092.66, the value of the "currency" at the time of collection, with interest from the date of the demand.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

[Advertisement.]

Railroad Meeting at Burlington.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

Pursuant to public notice given, the citizens of Burlington convened in Marion Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., to hear an address from the President of the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington R. R. Company. The meeting being organized by calling Mayor French to the Chair and appointing Silas A. Hudson as Secretary.

The Hon. Chas. L. Frost addressed the meeting at length, and very ably and eloquently reviewed the history and policy of our railroads. After which, and on motion of Mr. W. W. White, a special committee of five was appointed by the Chair to draft a suitable memorial to the President of said R R. Company, Mr. Frost, expressive of the sense of the citizens of Burlington, and delegating to him full authority to act for them in defending their interests in said Railroad Company.

The Chair appointed Messrs. John G. Foote, J. C. Hall, J. F. Henry, Thomas Hedge and W. W. White, said committee, who, through their Chairman, Mr. Foote, submitted the following:

CHAS. L. FROST:

Sir:—You are the President of the "Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad," formerly known as the "Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company." The policy of Illinois, at the date of the latter charter, forbade the termination of any road at cities outside of the State. It was subsequently so amended as to provide for a branch, terminating "at or near Shocoquon," a landing some four miles below Burlington. So the words "at or near," embraced a point opposite Burlington. The citizens of Burlington at once came together and determined to construct a road from Burlington to Peoria.

The project of this road to Peoria originated in Burlington, and was pressed before the Illinois Legislature as a necessity of Southern Iowa, in a commercial point of view, to give us an outlet to the east by the only practicable route at the time—"Peoria—the Illinois river and Canal."

We grasped at the enterprise, we counseled together in public and in private, and finally resolved to exert ourselves to build the road. We subscribed as a city $75,000. Individual citizens of Burlington have a like amount in this enterprise.

The efforts of Burlington were not seconded in any commendable way, by either Peoria or the people of Illinois. The Road originated in Burlington and was built to Peoria, mainly by Iowa energy and capital, and was ultimately put in running order by the C. B. & Q. R. R Company.

The subsequent extension of the Road to Logansport has greatly augmented our interest in the "original enterprise, for which we, as citizens of Burlington" and Iowa, staked our money.

A direction east by Logansport and to the Lakes, the Atlantic, the midland and the Ohio river cities and marts of commerce, would be a realization of our earliest hopes.

But our whole ambition and enterprise and energy, have been baulked by the intrigues of Roads, which have determined to subsidize this road to Peoria, to the advancement of other enterprises.

By a complication of embarrassments and conflicts, all the interests of Burlington and Southern Iowa, fell into the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Having acquired the mastery of the Burlington road to Peoria and eastward, they next acquired the entire control of the road from Burlington westward—subsidizing that road to the uses and benefits of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Every embarrassment that human ingenuity could devise, has been resorted to by these conjoint owners of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Burlington & Missouri River Railroads.

The great object of Burlington, and of Southern Iowa, (which was a direct Eastern connection,) is blasted. The money we have invested is for naught. By the intrigues and complicity of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Roads—our road and its direct connection East, through Peoria, is suspended, whilst these conspirators have grasped the whole of our land grant, and are converting it to the private profit of a set of sharp speculators in the East, who have gained the control of this road. Thus our great scheme of a road to the Missouri river, on the most practicable route to Nevada, Utah and California, is blasted.

The citizens of Burlington cannot afford to give up all their material interests to a combination of capitalists.

Hitherto every distinction of rates of freights, which could embarrass our commerce, has been made by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in combination.

The people of Iowa and Burlington, in particular, are determined to have a communication by railroad, over our route originally projected to Peoria and thence East. We have been hitherto thwarted in our plans, by the ambitious designs of other companies. It remains for us to assert our rights through you, as our President.

The embarrassments thrown in our way, as a community, by the base action and complicity of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Burlington & Mo. River Railroads, cover the whole interests of Southern Iowa.

For a long time, and even now, exaction of freights in favor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, and an embargo upon all other roads, by denying to them the same rates of transportation; and the control over the eastern route acquired by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, has virtually deprived us of Iowa of all the independence which we sought originally, when we combined to build this road.

MR PRESIDENT: We have been virtually cut off from the benefits we sought in our eastern connection by Peoria and Logansport. Our citizens are denied all the privileges we desired. We can neither ship nor travel over the road with the usual accommodations belonging to a highway. No connection is allowed which is convenient and necessary. A discrimination is made in freights by the tyranny of the controling power, by which the people of Iowa are compelled to pay exorbitant rates, and to use the railroads to Chicago belonging to this clique. The terms of injunction of the date of Nov. 24th, 1860, have been violated, and it can be so proven, and the insolence of corporations proposes to override the ruling of the courts.

In view of our great interests, the citizens of Burlington appeal to you, Sir, as President, to protect, in Court and out of Court, the interests which have grown up from our complicity in this Railroad to Peoria, and especially, we pray you to guard those common interests which belong to us all.

Judge Hall and Henry W. Starr, Esq., addressed the meeting, approving the acts and suggestions of Mr. Frost, when on motion, the memorial was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. John G. Foote submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby, tendered to the Hon. Chas. L. Frost, for the able and interesting remarks and information which he has submitted, and also for the interest and determination he manifests, as President of the Road, in the protection of the rights of all those interested in the corporation he represents.

Which was unanimously adopted.

And then, on motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the *Hawk Eye*, and the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS FRENCH, Chairman.
SILAS A. HUDSON, Secretary.

For the Irish Brigade.

The undersigned has been authorized to raise a Company for Col. James A. Mulligan's Irish Brigade, and has opened a recruiting station in the Court House Square, at the centre Randolph street entrance.

GEORGE H. KENNEDY.

FENCING ACADEMY.—Lieut. J. Riboni teaches broadsword, bayonet and sabre exercise, and quarterstaff. These accomplishments ought to be cultivated by every able bodied citizen of the loyal States, and can be learned as above at moderate terms. Rooms No. 10, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

THOMSON'S EATING HOUSE.—City readers and persons from a distance will thank us for the information, that at Thomson's Eating House, No. 53 Dearborn street, a meal can be obtained at all hours, at a reasonable cost, got up in the best style and served in cleanly and comfortable quarters. A single trial will convince the most skeptical of the truth of this assertion. no16-2t

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the city, and sold at the lowest prices, will be found at the new Furniture Store of Messrs Shaw, Johnson & Co., No. 81 Lake street, Tremont House Block. no16-3t

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS.—Twenty active men wanted for the ranks of the McClellan Zouaves, 58th regiment, now recruiting at 127 Dearborn street near Washington. This is to be purely a Zouave company. Uniforms will be dark blue, of Ellsworth's latest pattern. A sample can be seen at the above office, and the arms will be of the best in the service. The officers are men of experience in the Zouave drill, and will take pleasure in bringing the company to perfection.

Capt. LEWIS H. MARTIN.
Recruiting office 127 Dearborn street.

Go to DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING for Printing. nov.11-h221-1y

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov-12

☞ Piano Fortes just received from the celebrated manufactory of Hallet, Davis & Co., which have been awarded twenty-two first premiums over all competitors, for sale or to rent on the most favorable terms.

W. W. KIMBALL, 99 Clark St., Chicago.
no14-6t

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oct. 8-3m

MARRIED.

At Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 14th, by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, HENRY R. READ, of Chicago, and Miss F. VIRGINIA BIBB, of Jacksonville.

DIED:

In this city, at his residence, No. 286 Madison street, foot of Franklin street, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 15th inst., PHILLIP DEAN, son of Leonard and Hannah Dean, aged 57 years, 4 months and 22 days.

Funeral services will be held at his residence, at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, 19th inst. Friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.,
OF CINCINNATI,
Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium,
AND VERY ELEGANT
CABINET FURNITURE,
At No. 81 LAKE STREET.
Under the Tremont House,
Which will be sold at from 20 to 30 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.
The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock. oc8-g385-3m

HATS! HATS!! CHILDREN'S
HATS!!
In Beaver, Felt & Straw.
A full selection for Winter Wear.
41 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Formerly S. J. HURSTON & SHAW.
oc28-g390-1m

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, last Spring. He is 30 years old, [illegible] Adams county going north. [illegible]

ANDREW MCFARLAND, Supt.

Late News by Mail.

Matters Along the Upper Ohio.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday.]

The recent descent on Marysville and Guyandotte, Virginia, has created intense excitement among the populace along both shores of the Ohio river in that vicinity. On Thursday, it was rumored, in fact dispatches were sent to Columbus announcing, that the rebels had captured Ceredo, and calling for immediate aid. A regiment—Col. Hays's—together with three pieces of artillery from this city, were forthwith dispatched to that locality by the steamer Telegraph, to afford protection to the loyal citizens along the border. On boarding the various steamers from above yesterday, we learned that Ceredo had not been attacked, and with the exception of the usual excitement, growing out of the recent events at Marysville and Guyandotte, all was quiet from Wheeling to Cincinnati, and all way points. The tow-boats Grey Fox and Sam Clark, together with ten barges, are moored at Ceredo, in order to afford transportation to the people of that place, in case the rebels "pitch in" there. We are assured that trade, commerce and travel along the upper Ohio is entirely unobstructed, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that although Ceredo has not yet been taken, we learn that an attack was hourly looked for, and that active and extensive preparations were being made to repel it. Sheriff Hambleton and Col. Hawley had issued proclamations calling upon and requiring able-bodied citizens of Lawrence county, Ohio, to repair, armed and supplied, with five days' provisions, to South Point, opposite the mouth of Big Sandy; and judging from this, and the fact that forces have been sent up to that part of the country, it is safe to suppose that no success will attend the rebels' arms at that point.

The Forty first Ohio Regiment, Col. Hazen, came down from Camp Dennison yesterday morning, and left for Gallipolis. They will be assigned a field of operations on their arrival at that point. The Forty first was attended by two pieces of artillery and forty men from Col. Barnett's regiment.

REBELS MOVING TOWARD THE LOWER OHIO.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—The Forty-third Regiment, Col. George K. Steele, left Terre Haute to-day for Kentucky. The artillery company of Capt. Bush will leave to-morrow, fully equipped.

Information, which some persons credit, has reached here, that two Mississippi regiments were marching for the Ohio river, below Evansville, from Buckner's column. Our men will bag them if they attempt such a movement.

Winter Quarters at Fort Monroe.

[New York Times Correspondence, Friday, 15th.]

While the troops in this Department cannot be said to be preparing to go into winter quarters, they are at the same time making arrangements for the inclemency which the approaching season warns them is at hand. Barracks will not be built, as was at one time contemplated, but the Sibley tent will be generally furnished. At Newport News the regiments have entered on the work of cutting logs and erecting cabins or block houses, which will be far more comfortable than tents or barracks even, and will be attended with but very small expense. Parties go out daily to cut logs. In every regiment mechanics are to be found to construct the houses. The houses will be so located and disposed as to add to the defences of the post. The regiments at Camp Hamilton are to be encouraged to adopt the same method—baring the stupidity in accidents—for procuring quarters, not only for the men, but for the horses and mules also.

Various methods for heating the houses have been proposed, for it should be understood that stoves suitable for the purpose are not among the articles furnished. One plan is to dig a pit to the depth of two feet, with a covered trench leading to the bottom of it in one direction, and a second trench in the opposite direction. Experiments have shown that a draft and combustion will thus be kept up, and the smoke carried off. To make it perfect, the pit should be covered with a flat stone; if iron, all the better. Steps are about to be taken to thoroughly test the plan. The excellent feature of it is, that the ground is kept warm, and consequently, the feet of the men comfortable—a valuable sanitary point secured.

—The Indiana Regiment, whose vicissitudes have excited the sympathies of the country, returned from Hatteras, and their places are supplied by the Forty-eighth Pennsylvanians.

Remarkable Counterfeit on the Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.

We have already announced that all bills on the Shoe and Leather Bank, of the denomination of $100, should be refused—a piece of information that affects only persons dealing in money of that size. The N. Y. *Times*, of Friday, says:

The circulation of these counterfeits was commenced out West, and the first intimation of their existence was divulged to the bank on which they are forged by one of the detective police. The consternation created by such a revelation can be better imagined than described. The bank had taken a quantity of them in the usual course of exchange at the Clearing-house, and the officers, even after receiving the detective's information, could scarcely bring themselves to believe that the counterfeit was not genuine.

A close and critical examination of the counterfeits by the engravers of the American Bank Note Company, actually failed to detect any evidence of the forgery, until they had been scrutinized under the microscope, when two or three trifling mistakes were discovered. The vignette of the bill is a mounted Indian lassoing a Buffalo, and in the genuine, the hand of the Indian touches the shading of the letter K, in the word bank, whilst, on the counterfeit there is, (to the naked eyes,) an almost imperceptible space between. In the counterfeit, too, the red tint is dimmed by the artificial process used to give the bills an appearance of having been used, and the leaves on the ornaments around the Bank Department die are the least bit in the world out of shape, and unfinished as to detail.

The counterfeit is an unprecedentedly dangerous one, and many unfortunate people will have to suffer—particularly business men in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee and other Western cities. The Shoe and Leather Bank has not taken any of them over the counter, and has returned nearly all that came to it through the Clearing-house. It has only about fifteen of them ($1,500 worth) that it is not able to place.

Gen. Nelson's Victory Modified.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 16th.]

Details of the battle at Piketon, Kentucky, given in our special correspondence, show that Gen. Nelson's victory was slightly exaggerated by the early reports. The number of the enemy killed was reduced from four hundred to twenty-five at the last accounts. With the modern improvements in the material of war, great victories are now much less sanguinary than formerly. The number of prisoners taken is not two thousand and fifteen, as was exactly stated in the dispatches to Washington, but it will be when Gen. Nelson takes them; and as there are more than two thousand and fifteen rebels at large, to be taken, the report was only a little premature.

Gen. Nelson's strategic combinations on the battle were not correctly stated at first. Gen. Nelson's army was not formed in the shape of a letter V, and Col. Harris did not feign a retreat to draw the rebels within this admirable arrangement. They left before they received an invitation. Therefore, it did not close upon them like a trap. In point of fact they were on a hill, and a few shells from our guns put them to flight. This slightly varies the strategic points of the battle. The rebel General Williams was not shot through the head. In fact, he was not shot through any part, having had a call to leave the ground early in the affair. This modifies Gen. Nelson's great victory somewhat. The killed and captured rebels were "in buckram." But it was a glorious victory, and has rejoiced the hearts of the nation, and greatly cast down its enemies. And when, as our correspondent shows, it has broken the heart of secession in Eastern Kentucky, and closed the gate to supplies and reinforcements to the rebels, the public mind will be relieved to find that so much has been accomplished at so little cost of blood.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The larger reports of the "great victory" come from the post masters in Eastern Kentucky, who sent the story of four hundred killed and one thousand prisoners taken through the mails.

Impunity for Slave Traders.

The trial of Minthorne Westervelt, the third mate of the Nightingale, for participation in the slave trade, was closed yesterday by a disagreement of the jury. This is not, perhaps, a matter of surprise, although it seems as though the facts testified to by the witnesses for the prosecution were sufficient to warrant a verdict against him. There was on the jury one acquaintance of the prisoner, and two who were impanneled on the trial of the Savannah privateers, and there is a connection, we know, between secession and slaveholding. Moreover, it is too much to expect that an evil so long continued as this of the Slave-trade among us is to be rooted out at once. The conviction of Gordon was a hard blow to it, but the contest with it must have its ebbs as well as its flows; and even with its present result, the trial has been a painful sight for New York. To see a young man, just entering upon manhood, tried as a slave-trader and barely escaping a conviction, is very sad. And it has not been a stranger, entitled to our sympathies only by reason of his being "somebody's boy," nor has it been one who has had no one to care for him, and who has staggered into crime, led on by ignorance, or pressed by want. Westervelt is a New York lad. He bears a name well known among New Yorkers. He has had about him the influences of the center of civilization upon this continent, and yet he has barely escaped conviction of being engaged in the Slave-trade.—*N. Y. Times, Friday.*

Incidents at Port Royal.

[From Friday's N. Y. World Correspondence.]

HEROISM OF OUR GUNNERS.

One of the powder boys on the Bienville, Wm. Henry Steele, by name, deserves particular mention. He is only fourteen years old, a bright, active fellow, and performs his duties with signal bravery. It was his duty to hand cartridges to one of the gunners. While the Bienville was in the thickest of the engagement, the balls whistled fiercely over the deck, and splashed about in the water, but he never wavered. A large rifled shot struck the water some distance from the steamer, bounded upward, and crashing from the beam, tore through the bodies of two men standing near him at his gun, and wounded two others. He handed his cartridge to the gunner, and, stepping over the bodies, brought a fresh supply of ammunition, with which he continued his labors. After the fight, Capt. Steedman, in thanking his men for their noble conduct, especially commended the bravery of young Steele. During a part of the time the Bienville was the mark for almost the entire fire of both rebel batteries, and her crew displayed the greatest heroism. The first shot fired at her struck, and was one of the most serious. Her guns were in such constant use that they became hot and almost leaped from the deck at each discharge. It is really wonderful that her damage is so immaterial. Beyond a hole between decks, another through the beam, just at the lower part of the gunwale, a cut shroud and a battered stove-pipe (not smoke stack), she is unharmed.

The Wabash also came in for a large share of the fight. A cannon shot passed along her deck and struck Thomas Jackson, the coxswain. The ball nearly carried away one of his legs, leaving it so that it hung only by shreds of flesh and skin. Leaning against a gun, he drew out his sheath-knife and tried to cut it off entirely. The knife was too dull, and his shipmates hastened to him and carried him below. He kept continually asking how the fight progressed, saying, "I hope we will win; I hope we'll beat them." He died in two hours, his last words expressing happiness that he had done something for his country.

THE CONTRABANDS COMING IN.

The contrabands were subjects of especial interest. Many came into camp with a squealing pig under one arm, or a turkey, or a fine ham, or shoulder of bacon, and a little bundle of clothes, or other goods, tied up in a handkerchief. One old fellow, with mercantile propensities, and black as Tyrian darkness, except his dirty gray tufts of wool, tugged a wagon load of knapsacks and military accouterments into camp, having collected them on the rebel road of flight. Pulling off his ragged, rimless straw hat, and bowing and scraping obsequiously, he inquired "If massa Yankees would take dem tings and let old Tim stay wid dem." His wishes were accommodated, and he expressed his satisfaction with an emphatic "Bress the Lor', massa." Another one said, "O Lord, massa, we's so glad. We've prayed and prayed de good Lord to send yer Yankees, and we knowed you'se a comin'."

"How did you know that?" asked one. "How did you get the news? You can't read the papers."

"No, massa," replied he, "we'se can't read, but we'se can listen. Massa and missus uses to read sometimes loud, and then we'se uses to lis'en so," pulling his ear, and bending down as if at a keyhole. "I'se lis'end, and Jim, and we put de bits togedder, and we knowed you'se a comin', massa, bress de Lord."

MASON AND SLIDELL.

How they Escaped from Charleston and were Received in Cuba.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 2.]

For some time past the papers of the interior have been indulging in sly hints as to the whereabouts of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. We have hitherto made no allusion to their movements, but, the causes which induced our reticence being removed, we may now, without indiscretion, narrate the facts of their embarkation.

The Commissioners having resolved to make the venture of running the blockade of Charleston, after mature deliberation selected for the experiment the staunch and swift little steamer Theodora, which was, therefore, got ready for sea with all dispatch. The preparations having been completed, they embarked a little before midnight on Friday, Oct. 11. The party of passengers who were starting on this very unusual and somewhat hazardous trip consisted of the following persons:

Hon. J. M. Mason, of Virginia; Mr. Macfarland, Secretary to Mr. Mason; Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana; Mrs. Slidell, Miss Mathilde Slidell, Miss Rosine Slidell, Mr. Eustis, Secretary to Mr. Slidell; Mrs. Eustis, who is a daughter of Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, now in Fort Lafayette; Col. Le Mat, of Louisiana, the inventor of the grapeshot revolver, and two or three other gentlemen, whom it will be best, for the present not to name.

The night was pitch dark, and about midnight a light rain began falling, which rendered the chances of being detected by the blockaders exceedingly slim.

At one o'clock on Saturday morning the hasty "good byes" and "God speed you's" having been said, the cables of the Theodora were loosened, and she glided down the harbor on her important mission. As the steamer passed Fort Sumter every light on board was extinguished, and away she went, right through the fingers of the blockaders, far out to sea.

On the evening of the 11th she reached Nassau in safety, where, had the opportunity been a favorable one, the commissioners would have disembarked, but, on inquiring, they ascertained that the English steamer connecting with that point touched at New York. However gratifying a sight of New York might have been under other circumstances, the commissioners determined in this instance to forego the pleasure.

The steamship Columbia, formerly a Charleston vessel, but now in the armed service of the Yankees, was, at the time, in the harbor of Havana. Luckily, however, she was not ready to put to sea. Her consort, the Keystone State, had gone to New York with a Southern steamer, loaded with a valuable freight of arms and munitions, and which, unfortunately, had been captured while endeavoring to make the run to Tampa, Fla.

So the Theodora left Nassau and steamed away towards Cuba. On the 16th inst., she arrived at Cardenas, where the Commissioners landed. The news that a Southern steamer had arrived, with Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board, which was telegraphed from Cardenas to Havana, was scarcely credited at the latter place. But when, on the 17th inst., the Theodora came up the harbor of Havana, displaying the Confederate flag, the quays were immediately thronged with thousands of wondering spectators—and a most cordial and enthusiastic reception was given to the adventurous little craft. The Yankees in Havana were, as a matter of course, much disgusted at the welcome given to the Theodora. But, on the other hand, the ladies of Havana prepared a splendid Confederate flag for the steamer, which was presented to the Captain with appropriate ceremonies. The ladies of Mantanzas also took advantage of the chance to send hither a splendid flag for the Hampton Legion.

So the Theodora left the friendly port of Havana unmolested, and with a freight of coffee, sugar, saltpeter, sulphur, acids, lead, iron, shot, block tin, &c., ran quietly in—we won't say where—bringing a number of Charlestonians, who had reached Havana from Southampton, about the time the Theodora made her appearance.

It is ascertained that the Yankees keep a fast yacht constantly plying between Key West and Havana, simply for the purpose of gaining intelligence of our naval movements.

The Theodora is a private vessel, and is unarmed.

The Works at Springfield and Chicopee, Massachusetts.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

While at Springfield, Mass., the Secretary of War was gratified to find that the product of the arsenal at that place had been increased from 800 muskets per month to 6,900 in the month of October, and he was delighted to express his conviction that for the increase of machinery which had been made, during the present month of November 10,000 would be made. This wonderful expansion of the capacity of the works he attributed to the ability and energy of Capt. Dyer, of the Ordnance Department, the officer in charge.

At Chicopee, the Secretary found that the orders of the War Department for brass rifled cannon and artillery equipments were being filled with wonderful dispatch. He also ascertained that at the works at that place a large quantity of machinery for the manufacture of muskets had been completed for private parties. Believing that, in the exercise of the war power, he had the right to bring the aid of the country every facility which it might require, he at once directed the manufacturer to hand the machinery over to the Superintendent of the Springfield arsenal, and to draw upon the Government for compensation at the price at which he had contracted to furnish it to the private establishments. The works at Chicopee are now, therefore, entirely in the employment of the Government.

United States Ships and Precautions Against Privateers.

The Liverpool correspondent of the London *News*, writing on the 30th ult., says "that all the United States ships, bound from Liverpool to any of the Northern ports, undergo, before leaving the Mersey, a system of piercing, in order that they may be able to carry guns. The upper decks and bulwarks are generally strengthened, and cannon, constructed on the most recent and improved principles, put on board. In order that the guns may be worked, so as to do as great execution as possible if the vessel be attacked by any of the Southern privateers. Practical gunners have been engaged, and in most cases the number of hands increased. The cargoes, too, of many of these vessels are not of the most peaceful character, as is well known to those engaged in their stowage. Within the last few days several ships have left the Mersey for New York, which will prove Tartars should they be molested by privateers."

GENERAL SHERMAN GOING TO MISSOURI.—Gen. Sherman, who has been superseded by Gen. Buell in Kentucky, is to report to Gen. Halleck in Missouri.—*N. Y. Times' Wash. Correspondent.*

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1861.

The demand for eastern exchange to-day was not so brisk, and rates were scarcely so firm—¼@½ per cent premium being the range. Currency is in good supply, with a fair demand for the Provision and Produce trade.

MONEY MATTERS IN MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning quotes exchange at 1 per cent premium, and gold at 3@5 per cent premium. With regard to the Convention of Bankers in that city it says:

The Secretary of the Bankers' Convention informs us that fifty of the country banks were represented in the Convention, and that these made satisfactory arrangements for the redemption of their issues in compliance with the new law. Also that a sufficient fund was made up and placed in the hands of a committee to redeem, *at par*, the notes of any banks that may be wound up in consequence of a failure to comply with the redemption law. This is certainly a wise and magnanimous course on the part of the responsible banks of the State, and will doubtless meet with the highest commendation from the business public, averting, as it does, the danger of another panic, and consequent disturbance of trade.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	....	5430	37797	15107	7325	....
G.&C.U.R.R.	1491	[illegible]	1607	944	645	3313
R.I.R.R.	1139	7790	2430	....	2660	....
Ill.C.R.R.	300	8720	17550	1730	1750	....
C.B.&Q.R.R.	1419	17204	[illegible]	979	2731	70
N.W.R.R.	1700	[illegible]	....	89	790	....
A.&St.L.R.R.	409	2935	2635	....	398	75
Total....	6455	86431	69321	18503	15824	3458

	Live Hogs	Grass Seed	Hides	Wool	Beef Cattle	H'gh wines
G.&C.U.R.R.	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R.I.R.R.	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill.C.R.R.	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.B.&Q.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N.W.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A.&St.L.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total....	3196	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	1134	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo....	380	[illegible]	[illegible]	120	....	....
To Oswego....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh..	600	11900	....	....	....	....
To other Ports	4311	....	[illegible]	2400	....	....
Total....	5291	106600	161500	2520	....	....

The general markets to-day were unusually dull, and prices were a shade lower.

The Wheat market opened very flat, and spring grades fell ½@1c per bushel; but after the receipt of the New York dispatches, a better speculative inquiry took place, and it rallied—closing steady and firm. Winter wheat grades were neglected. The day's transactions amount to only about 60,000 bushels, at 80c for No. 2 White; 73@73½c for No. 2 Red; 70@71½c for No. 1 Spring; and 64½@65c for No. 2 Spring.

The Flour market was tolerably active, but at a shade easier figures. Winter wheat brands were particularly dull and we notice a decline of 10c per bbl. About 5700 bbls of all kinds changed hands, at $4.62½@4.65 for good white winter extras; $3.65@4.00 for low grade to good spring extras; and $3.00@3.65 for superfine.

The Corn market suffered a decline of ½@¾c per bushel, in consequence of a scarcity of freight-room, with sales of only about 80,000 bushels, at 23@23½c for Canal Mixed afloat; and 22@22½c for Mixed in store, closing very firm.

Oats were in good demand at 15c. Rye, 30c. Barley dull. Highwines advanced ½c—with sales of country at 14@14½c. Timothy Seed was firm, with sales at $1.40@1.42½. Hides were dull and tending downward. Tallow is in good demand at 8c.

There is a fair demand for Mess Pork, principally to supply the Canadian trade, and we note sales to-day of 350 bbls newly packed at $10.50. Lard is steady at 7c.

Live Hogs were in good demand and active, with sales at $2.60@2.90, for medium to extra choice. Beef Cattle were quiet and steady, with sales at $2.00@2.80 for common to choice.

Freights advanced 1c—with limited engagements at 16c for wheat to Port Colborne and 17c for wheat to Buffalo.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 1c. The engagements were as follows:—To Port Colborne: schrs David Lod and Plymouth, wheat, at 16c. To Buffalo: schr St. Andrew, wheat, at 17c. To Oswego: prop Union, wheat, via Sarnia, at 21c.

FLOUR—Received, 6,455 bbls; shipped, 5,291 bbls. Market dull and easier. Sales 200 bbls "Eagle Mills" (Nashville) choice white winter on p. t.; 200 bls good white winter at $4.65 delivered; 200 bls "Star" white winter, at $4.62½ delivered; 500 bls Chicago "Excelsior," 200 bls "Iowa," 200 bls "Kewanee," 150 bls "Sugar River," 100 bls "Lillian" and 400 bls good extra at $4.00 delivered; 500 bls "Hydraulic," 100 bls "Ellsworth," 100 bls "Trio," 100 bls "Morgan," 120 bls "Canada," 200 bls Goodwin's "Imperial," 100 bls "Loch Leven," and 600 bls good spring extra, at $3.90 delivered; 160 bls "Aeolian," at $3.80 delivered; 100 bls "Morris," 100 bls "City Mills" and 100 bls "Lib Mills," on p. t.; 140 bls fair extra at $3.85 delivered; 100 bls "Ohio State" and 300 bls medium extra at $3.80 delivered; 70 bls "Shelburne" at $3.87½ delivered; 50 bls "Washington Mills" and 150 bls spring extra at $3.75; 100 bls low grade extra at $3.65 delivered; 100 bls "Sheldon" choice superfine at $3.65 delivered; 100 bls "Globe" super at $3.35 delivered; 80 bls good super at $3.40 delivered; 60 bls "Rockford City" super at $3.25 delivered; 100 bls super at $3.00 delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 86,431 bu; shipped, 106,600 bu. Market dull and a shade lower. Sales,—WINTER—400 bu No 2 White in store at 80c; 1,000 bu No 2 Red in store at 73c; 700 bu do at 73½c. SPRING—1400 bu No 1 Spring in store at 70c; 2,000 bu do (winter receipts) at 70½c; 10,000 bu do at 71c; 1700 bu do at 71½c; 1,000 bu do on p. t.; 4,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 64½c; 10,000 bu do (winter receipts) at 64½c; 5,000 bu do at 64¾c; 20,000 bu do at 65c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 51c; 1,000 bu do at 54c; 700 bu do at 55c. Market closing firm.

CORN—Received, 69,321 bu; shipped, 161,500 bu. Market ½@¾c lower. Sales, 3,200 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 23½c; 5,000 bu do at 23¼c; 10,000 bu do at 23c; 10,000 bu Mixed in store at 22½c; 20,000 bu winter receipts do at 22¼c; 30,000 bu do at 22¾c; 10,000 bu short receipts do at 22c.

OATS—Received, 18,503 bu; shipped, 2,520 bu. Market steady. Sales 3,500 bu short receipts No 1 in store at 15c.

RYE—Received, 15,824 bu. Market dull. Sales, 2,500 bu No 1 in store at 30c.

BARLEY—Received, 3,458 bu. Market dull. Sales 400 bu No 2 on track in bags at 30c.

HIGHWINES—Advanced ½c. Sales, 100 brls at 14½c; 50 brls do at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 31@33c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork in good demand for the Canadian trade. Sales, 350 brls at $10 50—present delivery; 50 brls Leaf Lard at 7c; 20 brls Grease at 4½c.

TALLOW—46 brls city at 8c.

HIDES—Tendency downwards. We quote:—Dry Flint, 11½@12c; Green Salted, 5½@6c.

BEANS—19 brls medium quality at $1 30; 18 bags do at $1.25.

BROOM CORN—14 tons medium at $40.

TIMOTHY SEED.—Firm, Sales, 88 bags prime at $1 42½; 33 bags good at $1.40.

EGGS—Fresh, 12@13c; Limed, 10@12c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ℔ doz.; Live Turkeys, 5½@6c ℔ lb; Dressed Turkeys, 7c ℔ lb.

BUTTER—146 pkgs firkin at 6½@7c.

POTATOES—Quiet, with sales at 20@25c.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 3,196 Hogs and 1,134 Beeves. Market for Hogs buoyant and active. Beef Cattle steady. Sales were:

50 Hogs, averaging	355 lbs, at	$2 90
48	350	2 87½
90	340	2.80
140	310	2 80
46	295	2.80
246	285	2.70
100	290	2.75
160	265	2.75
104	265	2.70
94	250	2.65
42	230	2.60
56	250	2 60
150	248	2.60
44 Beeves,	1275	2 80
22 ..	1284	2.50
16 ..	1175	2 50
85 ..	1100	2 25
47 ..	1135	2.25
50 ..	1000	2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 16.—FLOUR—Market a shade firmer but the demand is scarcely so active; sales 18,400 brls at $5.30@5 55 for rejected; $5 55@5.60 for super state; $5 70@5.80 for extra state, chiefly at $5.70@5 75; $5 55@5.60 for super western; $5.70@5 90 for common medium extra western; $5 95@6 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6 10@6.75 for trade brands—the market closing quiet. Canadian flour may be quoted a shade firmer with, however, only a very moderate business doing; sales 660 brls at $5.55@5.60 for super, and $5 75@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3.25@4 40. Corn meal quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market less active and without decided change in price; sales 275 brls at 21c.

GRAIN—Wheat—market has advanced 1c per bu, with moderate business doing for export at the improvement. Sales 14,400 bu Chicago spring at $1.22@1.27; 13,900 bu Racine spring at $1.26@1 27; 48,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.28@1.31; 32,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.31@1.33; 14,000 bu red state at $1.37@1.38; 31,000 bu winter red western at $1.37@1 40; 25,400 bu amber Michigan at $1.40@1.43; 6,200 bu Chicago club at $1.30; 19,500 bu white Michigan at $1.48@1.52½; and 12,800 bu white Canadian at $1.41@1.47. Rye—Quiet and firm at 83@84c. Barley—Scarce and firm with sales of 4,300 bu at 73@75c; 6,600 bu Canada East at 75c. Corn—Less doing and prices without material change. Sales 103,000 bu at 63c for inferior mixed western; 68@69c for good prime shipping do, chiefly 68@68½c; and 69@70c for western yellow. Oats—Firm with sales at 45@46c for Canadian; and 46@48c for western and state; the latter price for choice in store.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market continues dull. Prices easier. Sales 370 brls at $13.50@14.00 for mess; $9@9.50 for prime. Beef inactive. Beef hams quiet and steady at $15.50@16. Cut meats dull at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 5@5½c for hams. Bacon active; demand chiefly for future delivery. Sales 2,000 boxes city-cut middles on private terms. Dressed hogs firm at 5c. Lard rules dull. Sales 100 brls at 8½@9½c. Butter continues firm at 12@14c for Ohio; 14@20c for state. Cheese steady and unchanged at 5½@7½c. Sugar, raw. Inactive. Sales 40 hhds Cuba at 8c. Molasses quiet. Sales 45 hhds Barbadoes at 36c.

OSWEGO, Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales 2,000 bu no 2 Chicago Spring at $1 00. Corn dull; sales 6,500 bu Ohio at 50c, and 6,600 bu Indiana at 49c. Barley unchanged; sales 7,000 bu Bay Quinte at 55c. Rye in good demand; sales 20,000 bu Canadian at 68c, and 4,500 bu do at 68½c. Peas quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—On grain are unsettled. Flour 61c, wheat 18@19@20c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—200 brls flour, 78,000 bu wheat, 6,000 bu corn, 9,500 bu barley, 8,500 bu rye, 5,000 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,800 brls flour, 131,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu corn, 5,400 bu rye, 8,400 bu barley.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Sales 40,000 bu at 90c. Chicago spring, 92c; Milwaukee club, $1.04½@$1.06. Corn a shade easier. Sales 64,000 bu at 41@42c. Oats steady. Sales 28,000 bu at 28c.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

LAKE IMPORTS—13 000 brls flour; 394,000 bu wheat; 130,000 bu corn; 16,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—No returns.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 15.

J B Preston, Aux Salle, 75 cords wood.
Alcona, Morris, 6,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu rye.
Dacotah, Ottawa, 5,500 bu oats, 11,700 lbs starch, 2,000 bu wheat.
Cushman, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn.
Gen McClellan, Lasalle, 3,353 bu corn, 1,635 bu wheat.
Rail Splitter, Lasalle, 3,147 bu corn, 1,425 bu wheat.
Republic, Morris, 135 tons coal, 23 bu potatoes, 67 bu oats.
Emelia, Joliet, 83 c y ruble stone.
H Cooley, Joliet, 3,600 bu oats, 1800 bu corn.
Clyde, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn.
Mariner, Ottawa, 4,362 bu corn.
Empress, Lasalle, 5,349 bu corn.
Clarinda, Lasalle, 4,415 bu corn, 390 bu wheat.
Beloit, Lasalle, 5,014 bu corn.
Flower, Lasalle, 3,761 bu corn, 1,171 bu rye.

CLEARED..........Nov. 15.

Wm Merriam, Morris, 50 brls salt.
Troubadour, Lockport, 43,806 ft lumber, 9 m siding, 1,961 lbs mdse, 109 brls salt, 3,042 lbs sugar, 1,100 lbs molasses, 1,384 lbs apples.
Imperial, Lockport, 60 m staves, 300 brls salt.
Emelia, Seneca, 76,599 ft lumber, 7 m lath, 960 lbs mdse, 10 brls lime, 11 brls salt.
Rocket, Lockport, 5,600 lbs mdse, 700 lbs iron.
J P Chapin, Ottawa, 81,211 ft lumber.
Ontario, Lasalle, 77,600 ft lumber, 2,000 lbs iron, 159 lbs mdse.
Old Abe, Joliet, 8,000 lbs sundries.
Portland, Morris, 42,190 ft lumber, 15 m siding, 100 m shingles, 30 m lath.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
RICH MILLINERY GOODS,
At First Cost of Importation.

Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 79 Lake street, (upstairs.)

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
WEBSTER & GAGE,
oc13-g26-1m 79 LAKE STREET.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the [illegible]

[illegible] Office of the Board of Public Works, [illegible]

Amusements.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURE BY
COL. JAMES A. MULLIGAN,
At Bryan Hall,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18th,
Upon "The Chivalry of the Republic."
Proceeds to be devoted to the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the men who fell at Lexington.
Tickets..................25 Cents.
Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
no16-h345-3t CHARLES H. HAM, Chairman Lec. Com. Y. M. A.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY WILL GIVE A
SERIES OF FIVE CONCERTS
the ensuing season at Bryan Hall, with the full grand Orchestra of the Society, under the direction of
MR. HANS BALATKA,
who so ably and successfully conducted the concerts of the past season.
The performance will be similar to those heretofore given. The Orchestra will be fully up to the high standard of last year, and many works new to a Chicago audience will be presented. Price of Tickets,
Five Dollars for the Course,
admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies to all the Concerts and all the advertised Rehearsals, of which there will probably be one between each Concert. Tickets to be had at the Music Store of Root & Cady, No 95 Clark street.
No one admitted to either the Concert or the Rehearsals except upon a Season Ticket, as no single tickets will be issued, and NO TICKETS SOLD AT THE DOOR. The first Rehearsal will be at
BRYAN HALL
On Monday Afternoon Next at 2½ P. M.
And the Programme will include Beethoven's First Symphony in C Major, a Concert Overture by Titl, a Souvenir of the Huguenots, by Balatka, with other selections.
E. I. TINKHAM, Pres't.
E. S. STICKNEY, Sec'y. no13-h372-3t

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!
NOW OPEN
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,
Kingsbury Block, 111 Randolph street.
A choice Exhibition of Paintings
From the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, New York.
Including CHAS. LUCY'S great $5,000 prize picture of
"THE PILGRIM FATHERS,"
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"JEREMIAH,"
With above forty other fine works of art.
Open daily from 9 till 1—2 till 5 and 7 till 9. Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. no13-h320-1w

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Second week of the favorite actor,
Mr. COULDOCK.
Who has been greeted on each evening with LARGE and FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES, who have been lavish of their approbation of his
MASTERLY PERSONATIONS.
He will appear this evening in an entirely new character, JOCRISSE THE JUGGLER.
MONDAY, Nov. 18th, will be presented, for the first time in Chicago, the new serio-comic Drama, in three acts, entitled
JOCRISSE THE JUGGLER.
First produced at the Theatre de la Gaite, Paris, where it met with the greatest success, being performed every night for EIGHT MONTHS
GRAND DANCE..........Miss JENNIE HIGHT.
To conclude with the Comic Drama of the
GOLDEN FARMER; OR, VEL VOT OV IT.
Jemmy Twitcher..........Mr. McVicker.
In active preparation the new Drama, from Dickens' work, entitled GREAT EXPECTATIONS.
☞ In answer to the numerous requests for Mr. Couldock to appear as King Lear, the public are respectfully notified that he will comply with their request on Wednesday evening.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WASTELL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago, that he will be happy to attend Schools and Private Families to give instructions in the above polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. WASTELL, 268 Wabash avenue. no5-h112-2w

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners.
CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1052. au2-g157-6m

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RARE CHANCE.—A small house and five acres of land in a healthy, pleasant village, to exchange for a small Store doing a decent business. Grocery or Dry Goods preferred. For any one wishing to leave Chicago for a small healthy village this is a rare chance. For particulars address JOSEPH GRAY, Post Office Box 2719, Chicago, Ill. no16-h341-3t

DRY CLEAR LUMBER.—To close a consignment, I will offer great bargains in good seasoned Clear Lumber.
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no14-h298-1w Room No. 3, up-stairs.

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Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market.
PETER MACQUEEN. [no15-h273-3w] A. S. GRINDON.

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50 Tons STRAW BOARDS
Received on consignment and for sale low.
no12-h253-1m G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A new 1?0 horse power engine, in complete running order, will be sold low, either for cash or time, for approved paper. Apply to
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Tin Plate and Sheet Iron dealers,
no8-h126-1stp-1m 199 & 201 Randolph street.

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no1-h16-3w

QUERY.—"Why should housekeepers and their servants lose their time and patience in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble. no8-h142-3m

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☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their packages "Season Contract of Wright & Brother." P. S.—On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere. oc17-g69-1m

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
Revolvers of all kinds. Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition.
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UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.
H. SCHOTTSTEDT, manufacturer of
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Office and Factory 192 South Water street, between Wells and LaSalle Streets, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted.

WANTED—A young [illegible] address Box 43, Toulon, Ill., with [illegible] ferences.

WANTED—Any person [illegible] a Second-Hand Safe, and [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—To Exchange [illegible] for a good Express Wagon [illegible] Address 155 Randolph street.

WANTED—Employment [illegible] young man of good [illegible] either in a Commission, [illegible] where he can make himself [illegible] Address Box 3480, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Board [illegible] pleasant room, in a private [illegible] NORTH SIDE. Call at [illegible] address "Boarder," care Box [illegible] no15-h...

WANTED—A Wet Nurse [illegible] thirty years old, to whom a [illegible] be paid for taking charge of a [illegible] English or Scotch preferred. [illegible] required. Inquire at 329 [illegible] (2) and three (3) P. M.

WANTED—To Rent [illegible] three or four furnished [illegible] tage House furnished. Address [illegible] House.

WANTED—To Rent [illegible] suitable for a small family [illegible] Side, east of Clark street, [illegible] 3071, stating location and terms.

WANTED—Board for a [illegible] man and wife in a private family [illegible] preferred. Address "LEWIS," [illegible] no15-h273-3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY [illegible] By a good tenant a house [illegible] part of the city preferred, or [illegible] Apply to J. L. LEE, corner Clark and [illegible] no14-h297-3t

WANTED—A young [illegible] a knowledge of the Dry Goods [illegible] ference required. H. & G. GOODMAN, 129 Desplaines street, West Side.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] keeper in a hotel or some private [illegible] family where servants are [illegible] references given if desired. Address [illegible] Box 3569, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village in the Northwest, to sell the
GROVER & BAKER
Premium Sewing Machines.
This Company now manufacture [illegible] the Lock or Shuttle Stitch [illegible] lar Grover & Baker Patent [illegible] choice of stitches to purchasers. [illegible] Address [illegible]
no7-h155-1m

☞ Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass [illegible] and county in the Northwest. [illegible] priate to the times. Every man [illegible] well. Send for a Circular, giving full [illegible] closing a new three cent stamp, to J. [illegible] corner of State and Randolph streets, [illegible] P. O. Box 4363.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first class House on Prairie avenue, near [illegible] Furniture, nearly new, can be bought [illegible] YOUNG & SPRINGER, House and Land [illegible] 5 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—The first-class story and basement Store, No. [illegible] Inquire of F. MUNSELL, Treasurer [illegible] LUTHER HAVEN, Custom House.

FOR RENT—A first class Daguerrean Gallery, located at Aurora, [illegible] Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. [illegible] Rooms connected with it, suitable for [illegible] particulars, address A. MANN, Aurora, Ill. no11-h237-3w

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it [illegible] located in the West Division, suitable [illegible] Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. [illegible] good tenant. Also, Building Lots to [illegible] cated in the West Division. Also, land [illegible] garden purposes. Apply to J. F. [illegible] ington street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE
House on Michigan avenue for rent.
House near Union Park for rent or sale.
Lots on West Side for lease or sale.
Store on Dearborn street for rent, with [illegible]
Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 1 [illegible] Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. [illegible] low at 115 Lake street, (so [illegible] (up-stairs)

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE
To Rent on Reasonable Terms,
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TWO DOORS EAST OF WOLCOTT.
The residence of Lt. Col. James R. [illegible]
no13-h298-1w L. D. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of [illegible] & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 102 feet on Washington street [illegible] on Margaret street. Very desirable [illegible] perty. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 23 [illegible] ner of Lake.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on Michigan avenue, near [illegible] sale cheap for cash. no15-h 21-3t

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Wabash avenue. The house [illegible] has gas and water. The lot is in [illegible] city, and is the highest point of [illegible] Division. Address L. ROSSITER, [illegible] je12-e813-6m

FOR SALE CHEAP AT [illegible] CASH.—One smart five (5) horse [illegible] having been run about six (6) months [illegible] cellent, large size Corn Sheller, [illegible]
A. G. MOREY, [illegible]
no14-h290-1w

FOR SALE—A Billiard Table which has never yet been set up. [illegible] Top, Cues, Maces, Counters, two [illegible] everything complete.
ALSO,
A second-hand eight horse Corn [illegible] working order.
ALSO—A new twenty bushel [illegible]
These things will be sold low for cash [illegible] sonally or by mail to W. KIRKLAND [illegible]
no16-h347-3t

FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for Sale or to Rent, situated [illegible] River,
AT CLINTONVILLE,
Three miles east of Elgin. The Mill has [illegible] stone, and the Distillery has a capacity of [illegible] They may be rented separately or together.
Possession Given Immediately.
Or the property may be bought at a very [illegible] and on easy terms. For particulars apply to [illegible]
DAVIS & [illegible]
no6-h93-1m 46 Lasalle street, [illegible]

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES—GREAT BARGAINS.—[illegible] house on Indiana, near La Salle street; [illegible] a very good house, on Desplaines street, [illegible] plaines; 25x125 ft on Aberdeen, near [illegible] (three lots of that size); [illegible] house on Jefferson near Jackson street, [illegible] with large two-story house, on Indiana, [illegible] lin street; 25x100 ft. on Chicago avenue [illegible] with a fine three-story house. [illegible] No. 6 Larmon Block, corner Clark and [illegible]
oc17g898-1m

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—For sale [illegible] large and well stocked Drug, Grocery and [illegible] Variety Store. One of the best Country [illegible] West. It has always done the entire Drug [illegible] the surrounding country, [illegible] ent doing a very large cash business [illegible] Oils, Paints, Fancy Goods, Books, [illegible] Store is situated 125 miles from Chicago [illegible] nois Central Railroad, in the town of [illegible] shall county.

Particulars as to the amount of [illegible] with other information, can be had [illegible] SMITH, 42 Lake street, Chicago, or by [illegible] sonally or by letter to [illegible] Wenona. If desirable the Drug [illegible] separated from the Grocery and [illegible] would be sold together or separately. [illegible] entire building is $200 per annum [illegible] purchasing at any time.

The entire stock will be sold by [illegible] in one lot at fifty per cent, [illegible]

This is the greatest chance ever [illegible] terprising person, whether physician [illegible] general business man. Any person with [illegible] tal would realize a fortune in a short time [illegible] sold at a great sacrifice, the proprietor [illegible] Western life and wishes to return to [illegible] ply immediately as above. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let with board on reasonable terms. Apply at [illegible] bash avenue, corner of Madison [illegible]

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can [illegible] board, pleasant well furnished rooms [illegible] roe street, between State street and [illegible] A few day boarders can also be accommodated. no15-h323-3t

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen [illegible] ant rooms with board at 119 South [illegible] A desirable location for business men.

BOARDING.—Rooms for [illegible] gentlemen and Day Board [illegible] State street, second dwelling north of [illegible] no11-h245-3w

BOARDING.—Desirable [illegible] with board may now be had [illegible] street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—There are [illegible] cant at 223 and 225 South Clark street [illegible] pleasant front rooms, suitable for [illegible] gentlemen and their wives, or single [illegible] is also a convenient location for day [illegible] only a few moments walk from the Post [illegible] no4-h120 2w

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished [illegible] board, suitable for a family. Also, [illegible] tlemen can be accommodated with [illegible] by applying at 104 Monroe street [illegible] tom House. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with [illegible] State street. Also, a few day boarders [illegible] modated.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be [illegible] West Washington street, corner of [illegible] few day boarders can be accommodated.

Lost.

LOST—On Wednesday, the [illegible] inst., a small Black and Tan Terrier [illegible] ten months old. He was [illegible] leather collar lined with red [illegible] name of TIP. If the finder will [illegible] house of the owner, No. 244 [illegible] Clark and Dearborn streets, he will [illegible] favor and will be well rewarded.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few OFFICERS' SADDLES, BRIDLES, [illegible] STRAPS AND CAP [illegible] extra good and cheap, [illegible] manufactured at [illegible] street, over U. S. Express Office.

NEW YORK STEAM [illegible] WORKS. Wm. [illegible] between [illegible] Cleaning of all kinds [illegible] [illegible]